Weather
Foggy weather with intermittent rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 61.7 and the minimum 55.9, figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.6 and 53.0.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Pres. Grant, Tuesday.
FROM U.S. Pres. Pierce, Tuesday and Pres. Monroe, Wednesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Helenus, Monday and Chambord, Thursday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Glenamoy, Thursday.

No. 3888 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年四月初一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924 中華民國十三年五月四號 20 CENTS

SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

BY DAVID ARAKIE
(Financial Editor)

The writer is famous in China. Hurray! A couple of days ago he received from the Criminal Investigation Department Headquarters of a large city in this country a long letter in which information was sought regarding a certain firm of importers and exporters, ostensibly in legitimate business, but as the C.I.D. state, "in reality principally engaged in smuggling arms, opium and other kindred contrabands." Here is a cameo: "As you are doubtless aware, very little lawful business is carried on by this particular concern, but nevertheless the principal and every member of his gang are obviously making money galore, and the source is no doubt smuggling. I would like to know the present whereabouts of the gang and their activities."

How often do we in the business world come across people who express surprise and inquire how such and such a firm or individual has made money. Very often the insinuation is thrown out that it was in smuggling. When the writer was in Hongkong, where he sojourned for nearly five years, this was the common suspicion thrown at people who succeeded in coming to the front very rapidly.

"TRUTH" NEEDED HERE

It is indeed highly flattering to be considered as "one who would probably be able to help me out." The position of a detective journalist might adorn with grace the member of the editorial staff of "Truth" of London who in season and out exposes the various fraudulent schemes of sharpers in business. "Truth" built up a wonderful reputation for such work and is looked upon with terror by the sharks in trade. There is probably room for such a newspaper department in the Orient, but it is doubtful whether any journal published in China or elsewhere in the Far East can get the machinery for such a task. It comes particularly in the domain of commercial journalism, and its scope need not be all-embracing. It might, for instance, cover just the position and past record of every Chinese dealer. It is big job, and demands specialisation. At any rate, if established, it should prove a boon to the foreign houses in this country.

SUGGEST LIST

Not long ago the question of establishing a world-wide list of the "black legs" in the piecegoods trade came up for discussion in Manchester and a committee of prominent merchants was formed to go into the question and report on the feasibility of the scheme. The decision arrived at was that it was possible to form an organisation of such a nature, with the co-operation of the various chambers of commerce in the British possessions and in other parts of the East. At the time, China was proposed to be included within the ambit of this field of investigation, and if action is eventually taken in the matter, in all probability, the various chambers of commerce in Shanghai and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be asked to co-operate to render this useful service to textile merchants. The idea is a sound one, and if it is found difficult of execution in the early stages there is no question that its benefits will far transcend the hopes of the body.

Such an organisation could have been useful to the Criminal Investigation Department of the city referred to, but it falls to the writer's lot at present to make his small contribution to this task in tracing people who seem to be wanted by the arm of the law.

Bonus Bill Now Up To President

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 2.—Both Houses having adopted the conference report on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill, the measure now goes to the President.

LIBERALS AND LABOR SPLIT AGAIN OVER ELECTION ACT

Great Divergence Of Opinion Is Shown

BILL IS REJECTED

'Turn Them Out' Is Cry Against Laborites

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—Evidence was afforded of the divergence of opinion among individual members of political parties on the subject of proportional representation during the second reading debate in the House of Commons today on the bill seeking to apply a modified system to British elections.

Mr. Rendall (Liberal), moving the second reading of the bill, pointed out striking anomalies in the way of representation in connexion with the recent general election. He said that the bill provided for combining constituencies to return a minimum of three and a maximum of seven Members. Parties in the constituencies would be represented proportionately to the total votes cast for their parties.

Replying to an objection that the scheme would mean that the Government majority would be small, Mr. Rendall cited the present position of the parties as evidence of instability.

Mr. Rendall explained that in sparsely populated areas the bill proposed to continue the present system without compulsory proportional representation and with an alternative vote instead of proportional representation.

Mr. Sam Roberts (Conservative) seconded the motion.

The Duchess of Atholl (Conservative), moving the rejection of the bill, objected to this dual system as being thoroughly contradictory. The bill, she said, would not guarantee that the minority would not secure a majority, as had occurred when a Labor Government was returned in the Queensland elections in 1920 and in the result of the Australian Senate election in 1922. She objected that proportional representation meant unwieldy areas and loss of personal touch.

Mr. Herbert Morrison (Labor) seconded the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, strongly supported the bill.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, on behalf of the Government, left the bill to a free vote of the House, but, even if the second reading were carried, he held out no hopes of facilities for its further progress at present.

It is thought that the Government attitude would have been very different if the second prin-

(Continued from Page 2)

PEKING ORDERS CESSATION OF CIGARETTE TAX

All Provincial Authorities Are Told To Cease Illegal Levy

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, May 2.—With regard to protests frequently lodged by the British and American Ministers to Peking against the imposition by local provinces of surtax on cigarettes, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, as a result of his consultation with Premier Sun Pao chi, today wired all provinces concerned requesting them to stop the imposition of the surtax.

Report Japan Will Seek New U. S. Loan

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, May 2.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that Japan will probably seek to float another loan in the United States next year, probably of $150,000,000.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

There may be a certain amount of luck connected with the act of picking up a horse shoe—provided there is no horse attached thereto—but the picking up of stray umbrellas is attended with nothing except misfortune. So, at least, Nyung Kung-yeu passionately maintains.

Nyung's presence in the Mixed Court was the result of an alleged attempt to carry off a packing case containing many thousands of a popular variety of cigarette which had been loaded aboard a barge in Soochow Creek, intended for the up-country trade. According to the laodah and crew of the craft they were at the time engrossed in their evening meal, amid the din of which they did not hear a party of four men clamber aboard and "aie-aie" the cargo ashore. When the loss was discovered the thieves were engaged in hoisting the box onto a truck and by the time the boatsmen got to the scene the three fleetest-footed had faded into the night and only Nyung remained.

This story Nyung denounced as a matchless piece of mendacity, designed to ruin an honest man. He had never stolen a cigarette at any time during his career. Further than that, he abhorred cigarettes and regarded them as a menace to the peace and progress of China. How then could it be supposed that he would stoop so low as to go aboard a boat and deliberately filch several thousands of the beastly things? At the time he was seized and accused, he explained, he was merely proceeding from his own home to the residence of relatives, where he hoped to induce some one of the latter to advance him a little cash to tide him over the week-end. As he was passing along the Soochow Creek at the point where the barge was moored he noticed an abandoned umbrella lying in the mud of the roadway. Being of frugal habits he walked over to gather it in and was just stooping to pick it up when the loadah and his malicious gang hurled themselves upon him.

Investigation of Nyung's record failed to produce anything to inspire the confidence of the Court, which decided that the smokers up Soochow way would stand less chance of running short of fags during the next six months if he were laid away for that period.

C.P.C. 817 went back and addressed language to Oo Dzung-shing. Oo once more registered extreme contrition and wheeled his derelicts within.

The constable again went blithely on his way; again he followed the precedent of Mrs. Lot and looked back; again the six several diseased chariots disfigured the fairway. The C.P.C. made the return trip to Oo's establishment in about six jumps on this occasion. And he wasted no words in admonition.

In the Mixed Court the tale unfolded itself. The Court hearkened and fined Oo $2.

Oo allowed that it was all wrong and that he was only doing about ten cents worth of doctoring per ricsha and that this was a hard, hard world for a man to try and knock out an honest livelihood in.

NOW, WHO WOULDNT?

Liau Ts-ding appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with attempting to commit suicide on the public highway to the demoralisation of his neighbors and the detriment of the Chinese Criminal Code. And Liau humbly submitted to the Court that if ever there was

(Continued on Page 5)

CONSERVATIVE POLICIES ARE ENUNCIATED BY BALDWIN

Party Views Outlined By Leader In Address

ABANDON TARIFF

Will Seek To Guard Industries From Competition

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—Outlining the Conservative policy at the Primrose League celebration at the Albert Hall, Mr. Stanley Baldwin referred to the preference proposals adopted by the Imperial Economic Conference. He said that if the Dominions thought that we were reluctant to make a very small sacrifice for the greater good of the future, they would inevitably be attracted into economic orbits other than our own.

Alluding to the Singapore base, the former Prime Minister said that the Conservatives did not object to gestures, but preferred to make them to their own people.

They were ready to enter a conference to consider limitations of armaments, but would not allow any weakening at present of the defensive forces of the Empire. They stood for no further reduction of the Army. They accepted the one-Power Navy, equipped with cruisers to protect trade routes, and were for an Air Force competent to meet attack from whatever quarter.

The Conservatives accepted the verdict of the last election and did not propose to put forward a general tariff, but when they returned to power they would apply means analogous to the Safeguarding of Industries Act for industries suffering from unfair foreign competition. Mr. Baldwin believed that scores of thousands of Liberals and Laborites, although free traders, would support such measures.

PEKING SEEKS ABOLITION OF MIXED COURT

Unsatisfied With Proposals First Advanced By Powers

(Eastern News Agency)

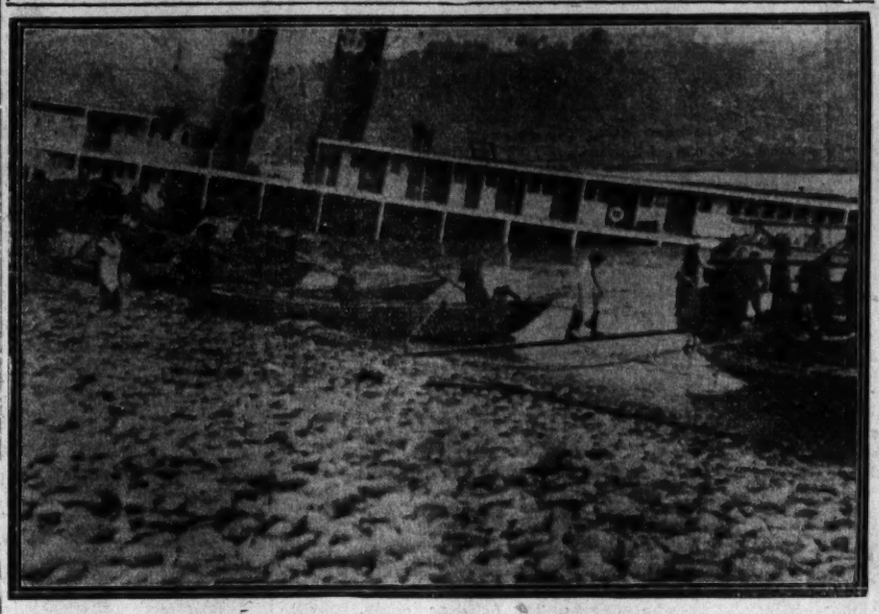
Peking, May. 2.—On April 10, as previously reported, replying to the demand by the Chinese Government for the abrogation of the Mixed Court in Shanghai, the Diplomatic Body agreed with condition to allow civil cases between Chinese citizens to be dealt in a Chinese court, but the Chinese Government, not being satisfied with the proposition made by the Diplomatic Body, has addressed another note to the latter in this connection, declaring that the proposition referred to is not only incompatible with the wishes of the Chinese Government but is as well contrary to the spirit of the Washington Conference.

Coal Production In Germany Gains

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 2.—According to official statistics the production of coal in Germany has reached the pre-war level.

Aground In The Upper Yangtsze



A photograph of the Upper Yangtsze Steamer Robert Dollar II, taken shortly after it hit the rocks above Changshou on its first trip of the season down the river.

Mission Photo Bureau

FOREIGNER HELD BY GENERAL HO GIVEN RELEASE

W. Fredericks Leaves Loonghwa On Security After Fortnight

After two weeks' detention by General Ho Feng-lin, Defense Commissioner, at Loonghwa, Mr. W. Fredericks, proprietor of Fredericks' Hotel was released yesterday afternoon through the efforts of Mr. F. J. Schuhl, his attorney. Fredericks was ordered to put up a small bond and there will be a hearing of the charges of running a hotel without a licence and of operating gambling, which he denies.

Some time ago Fredericks' Hotel, in Jukong Road, was closed by the Chinese authorities and later Fredericks re-opened St. George's Cafe. Later, it is claimed, he received word that he could reopen the hotel and about two weeks ago a police officer called and said that if he would go to Loonghwa a license would be issued to him. He went to Loonghwa in company with a Chinese "boy" and instead of receiving the license, it is alleged, was ordered held on the charges named. No trial was granted and after some days Fredericks' friends began making efforts to obtain his release. These proved fruitless until yesterday, when Mr. Schuhl secured a preliminary hearing and got his client out on security.

Fredericks stated that he was well treated during his detention, being comfortably housed and allowed to have his meals sent in from outside.

Fredericks claims that he has been operating his hotel for four or five years, paying taxes to the Chinese authorities, and that he was not aware that a further licence fee was necessary.

Aircraft Workers Settle Their Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—The Federation of British Aircraft Workers state that a meeting of the men's committee and an official of the Imperial Airways, Limited, has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the air strike. The men will resume work on Monday.

Upper Yangtsze Wreck Is Described By Passenger

A thrilling eye-witness account of the wreck of the Robert Dollar Company's up-river steamer, Robert Dollar II, was brought to Shanghai yesterday by Mr. H. Geldart, Y. M. C. A. secretary, who has been in Chungking all winter and who was a passenger aboard the vessel when it went on the rocks four hours after leaving Chungking.

Mr. Geldart's story revealed the exciting experience of a Shanghai woman, Mrs. Gordon B. Enders, in making her escape from the ship. Mrs. Enders, the author of "Swinging Lanterns," was returning from a journey to Chungking for the purpose of gathering material for a new book on China which she now has in preparation. When the vessel struck the rocks, she was in her cabin. Partly dressed, she came to her cabin door, and was standing there when the ship took a sharp list. The force of the sudden list threw her from her place in the cabin door completely over the deck rail and out into the water. She had to swim some twenty or thirty feet through a rather swift current in order to reach land, but she made it safely and suffered no injury as a result of her experience.

A DIFFICULT CHANNEL

"The Robert Dollar II," Mr. Geldart said yesterday in giving his version of the accident, "left Chungking on Thursday morning at 5:45 o'clock. At 9:30 o'clock that morning, the ship struck rocks four miles above Changshou, in a channel known to be very difficult to navigate, but which the ship had passed many times before in safety. The pilots, who had been with the ship for four years, were on the bridge at the time, as were the captain and chief officer. The water was running nine feet above zero, which was considered perfectly safe for vessels of the type of the Robert Dollar II.

"The ship first grazed a rock

(Continued on Page 2)

PILGRIMAGE TO GENERAL WARD'S GRAVE MAY 25

American Legion To Dedicate Monument At Sungkiang

Members of General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will make their annual pilgrimage to the grave of General Ward at Sungkiang on May 25, according to announcement made yesterday by Mr. Gardner Crane, Commander of the post.

Since the last pilgrimage was made to the grave of the famous organiser and leader of 'The Ever-Victorious Army' which put down the Taiping rebels rebellion against the Imperial Throne, the Legion post here, which was named in memory of General Ward, has erected a monument at the grave which will be officially dedicated on May 25.

General Ward's grave at Sungkiang, in the courtyard of a little temple that the Chinese Government erected to his memory, is cared for by a troop of Boy Scouts at Sungkiang, which is maintained by the local Legion post, and the Boy Scouts will participate in the ceremony.

MANY TO GO

"Practically the entire membership of the post will attend the ceremonial," Commander Crane said yesterday, "and many of them are making up parties of their intimate friends as a picnic excursion. The Legion is making arrangements for a special train to take the party to Sungkiang in the morning, returning to Shanghai the same evening.

'General Ward's services were greatly appreciated by the Chinese and his name is reverenced even to the present day to such an extent that a large number of prominent Chinese will also make the pilgrimage this year to participate in the official dedication. With the idea that there are a large number of Americans who would also like to see the grave and temple of the famous warrior, as well as the beauties of Sungkiang and the surrounding country, we are issuing a general invitation to Shanghailanders to join with us on the pilgrimage. It will be a delightful way to spend that Sunday."

A committee composed of Mr. Crane, Dr. T. B. Dunn, Major Arthur Bassett, Captain W. I. Eisler and Messrs. Larry Lehrbas, Harry Hill, R. S. Cauvin, J. T. Wright and C. S. Franklin has been appointed to take charge of the details of the excursion.

In addition to the official dedication and a picnic celebration arrangements are being made to having moving pictures of the pilgrimage and the services at General Ward's grave made.

U. S. PLANES TOLD TO CONTINUE ON WORLD JOURNEY

Search For Squadron Leader In Arctic Seas Still Unavailing

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, May 2.—The War Department today ordered Lieutenants Nelson and Smith to proceed from Dutch Harbor, Alaska to Japan, while the third American round-the-world plane is to remain at Dutch Harbor and endeavor to help in the search for Major Martin, leader of the American squadron, who has been missing since he took off in his plane from Chignik.

Dozens of boats are aiding in the search for the missing airplane following a message broadcasted from the U.S.S. Algonquin which is directing the hunt for Major Martin.

A report that Major Martin has been found in the open sea is still unverified here.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, May 2.—Orders have been telegraphed to Lieutenant Smith at Dutch Harbor to proceed on the world-flight with three aeroplanes as soon as weather permits. Meanwhile the search for Major Martin continues.

WOOD, FORBES TARGETS OF ATTACKS IN HOUSE PROBE

Allege Governor Has Business Interests In Philippines

UPROAR AROUSED

Congressmen Rally To Defense Of Executive

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, May 2—The assertion made today by Representative Shaefer that Governor-General Leonard Wood of the Philippines and former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes were interested in a business way in corporations opposed to independence for the Philippines resulted in an uproar in the house committee which is conducting hearings on the Fairfield independence bill.

Representative Shaefer made the direct charge that Governor Wood and Mr. Forbes had been influenced by their business holdings in compiling the Wood-Forbes report to President Harding on the status of the Philippines in 1921.

Representatives McLafferty of California and Kees of Pennsylvania vigorously protested against the insinuations made by Representative Shaefer and demanded definite proof of his charges. Representative Fairfield, whose bill providing for the independence of the Philippines is now under consideration by the committee, said that it was unfair to question the motives of Governor Wood and Mr. Forbes.

In reply, Representative Shaefer brought up the question of turning over the Luzon railroads to the White Company. A witness before the committee had just testified that Governor Wood had rejected the company's proposal. Representative Shaefer suggested that it would be pertinent to ascertain the relationship between Governor Wood and Mr. Forbes and corporations opposing independence for the islands, saying that he had heard many rumors to that effect.

The question of the power of Congress to alienate the Philippines without specific constitutional authorization was raised, evoked some discussion, but no definite decision was reached.

Members of the Philippines Independence Commission will probably be given a hearing next week.

TO ASK PROBE OF EFFICIENCY OF U. S. FLEET

Rep. Britten To Request Inquiry On Basis Of Coontz Report

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, May 2—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois announced today that he would introduce a resolution in the House asking that an investigation be made of the report of Rear-Admiral Coontz, which asserted that the American Navy, as at present constituted, is inefficient because of the lack of fast auxiliary ships.

Representative Britten said that he would also introduce a bill making available immediately an appropriation of $6,000,000 for elevation of guns on American warships.

Trotsky To Take Up New Position In Moscow, Belief

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, May 2.—Well-informed circles in Moscow foreshadow imminent reorganisation of the Soviet Government, whereby M. Trotszky will replace M. Dzerjinsky as the head of the Supreme Economic Council. The latter will take over the direction of the War Department.

Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF LOCAL FOODS LECTURE SUBJECT

"Nutritive Qualities of Locally Obtainable Foods" is the title of a discussion which will be held in the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Mussum road, on Tuesday, May 6th, under the auspices of the Medico-Biological section of the China Society of Science and Arts.

Dr. Eugene C. Peck, of St John's University, and president of the section, who has been making a study of foods with their calories, vitamines and other constituents in which the public is so interested, will open the discussion with a commary of the local food situation and its nutritive qualities from the biochemical point of view. Others are requested to bring out any points of practical interest, especially with reference to the one of native foods by foreigners, deficiency diseases, and the use of native oils.

The Medico-Biological section which is sponsoring this meeting is the newest member of the section family of the China Society of Science and Arts. Since the meeting is open to the public, as well as to biologists, physicians, and other scientists, it is expected that an interesting and worthwhile discussion will ensue. There has been much informal discussion lately, in the matter of the calorific value in foods obtainable in Shanghai markets, the mineral content of vegetables, etc., and Shanghai housekeepers who feel impelled to import fresh vegetables from the inbound ships will, undoubtedly derive much valuable information from the meeting.

RED IS SPLASHED OVER HANGCHOW MAY DAY FETE

Thousands Of Students And Laborers Join In Celebration

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, May 2.—There was a vociferous celebration of labor day here yesterday. Thousands of students, laborers and interested on-lookers gathered in the public recreation grounds for speech making, friendly visiting, recreation, and demonstrations in favor of better times for the laboring man and against the government now seated in Peking. Thousands of sheets of literature, exhorting labor to strike down the government, to organise for higher wages, to demand the institution of the eight hour day and the abolition of child labor, were distributed to the crowd and throughout the city.

The climax of the demonstrations came when just after a local representative of the Kuomingtang, dressed in golf cap, knickerbockers, blue serge sack coat, and suede gloves had harangued labor on its hapless state and urged the over-throw of the Peking government as the solution of all its problems and the certain guarantee of a new day, a little slip of a girl, a student from one of the government schools clambered up the six foot ladder to the platform, which in ordinary times is used for the physical training of soldiers. The little lady patriot and friend of labor carried a paper flag which at the proper moment she unfurled. The message of her flag was, "We must destroy militarism for the sake of our country," and the message and the speaker got the applause of the day.

Finally a parade of students and laborers, the first one of its kind in the city marched off through the streets of the city to educate the people in the value of labor and the need for patriotism. Heretofore labor day parades have been student parades, but their pioneering has borne fruit, and this time labor itself has joined in the fight for its own elevation. The factories and schools gave a holiday, and something over twenty-five labor organisations and half as many schools were in the celebration. There were also men of influence, former military and civil officials, and teachers and business men at the celebration, and taking part in it.

Literature, printed in flaming red, inciting laborers to revolution against the present order and the Peking government was distributed without let or hindrance. Hundreds of flags bearing every conceivable inscription were carried on the parade. One wonders what it means. The name of the Kuomingtang was plainly on a great deal of the literature. Other sheets seemed to have originated from less responsible and organised sources, but the point is it was distributed and no attempt was made to stop it.

LABOR DAY IN U.S.

Labor Day in the United States—to reply to an inquirer—falls on the first Monday in September.

Flyer May Be Lost

MAJOR MARTIN

Major Frederick L. Martin, leader of the American Army flight around-the-globe, may be lost somewhere in the ice-bound hinterlands of the North Atlantic, according to the latest cable advices. Major Martin, after being delayed at Chignik attempted to fly from Chignik to rejoin the other aviators at Dutch Harbor. Several hundred pounds of ice are reported to have accumulated on his machine and since he hopped off nothing has been heard from him.

Major Martin is a native of Indiana and was graduated in mechanical engineering from Purdue University; commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps September 25, 1908; promoted 1st Lieut. March 11, 1911 and Captain July 1, 1916. On July 1, 1920, he was transferred to the Army air service with the rank of Major. He is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, class of 1913.

During the world war he was detailed to the Aviation Service and served in Washington, D.C., and overseas in connection with supply matters. He received his flying training a Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., and at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida. He completed his advanced flying training as bombardment pilot at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and was officially rated as an airplane pilot on August 4, 1921. Major Martin is now serving as commanding officer of the Air Service Technical School at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Upper Yangtsze Wreck Is Described By Passenger

(Continued from Page 1)

just above the main channel and swung toward the center of the stream slightly. Then it rumbled over submerged rocks, shaking the ship badly, but almost instantaneously swung out across the channel toward the shingle, which was only 200 yards away. Within three minutes the vessel was beached.

"All of the foreign passengers except Mrs. Enders were on deck, and as the boat listed, partly from filling and partly from the sudden swerve, they rushed to the starboard side. Then it was discovered that two children were missing. At this moment, the ship was listed at an angle of 60 degrees, so that standing on deck was impossible without grasping the railing. The women passengers were therefore assisted to the starboard railing, which was almost horizontal. One of the men passengers then went astern, hand over hand, and down to the port side, looking for the missing children. No evidence of them could be found, and the corner of the dining room and nearby cabins were under water. By the time he got back to the starboard side, however, the two children had turned up. They had been running on the lower deck, and when the trouble commenced, had rushed with the frightened Chinese toward the bow, where they mounted to the first class deck and found their mother.

ALL ARE SAVED

"Within a few seconds, the ship slipped back almost to a horizontal position, and the passengers rushed to the forward deck, where they were safe. Fortunately, the shingle bar ran out sufficiently for the keel to rest its entire length, and while the top of the sun deck was on a level with the water, the cargo line at the bow was only about one foot below the surface, and perhaps ten feet off shore.

"By this time, all of the foreign and Chinese passengers and crew and officers were on the bow. Several small junks were creeping along the edge of the shingle, and these with the ship's sampan speedily were turned into a pontoon bridge, and all passengers were safely landed. In their eagerness to be the first to land, about twenty Chinese jumped overboard, but all made shore safely. After the making of the pontoon bridge, it was a simple matter to get all passengers on shore safely, which was done within fifteen or twenty minutes.

"The ship being safely settled, some of the foreign passengers returned and obtained their cabin possessions. Most of the hand baggage from cabins was recovered, although it was very wet.

"The Shu-han, which has preceded the Robert Dollar II from Chungking, was about two miles ahead and hove to to render assistance. All of the foreign passengers but one took a sampan to the Shu-han and so went on to Ichang the same day, being delayed only an hour or so.

LAUDS OFFICERS

"The officers in the meantime were salvaging what they could from the ship, including dining room silver, etc., and all was piled under canvas on shore. Three American guards who had been stationed on shore, stood watch throughout the day and night, as looting was feared, but nothing happened. On Friday, the Alice Dollar and the U. S. S. Monocacy arrived from Changking, with Consul Spiker, to investigate the wreck. The Alice Dollar returned to Chungking that afternoon. Unexpectedly, at this season, the water dropped six feet during the next two days, and made possible some salvage work which could not be effected immediately after the wreck."

Mr. Geldart paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the officers and crew of the Robert Dollar II.

"A number of people on the scene of the wreck during that day stated that they thought it a marvel that a boat the size of the Robert Dollar II could be beached so successfully within three minutes of the time she struck," he said. "Had those in charge hesitated a second, she might have toppled over just before reaching the beach in a current which was very swift and would have been difficult to swim in."

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Await Complaint In Alleged Assault On Octroi Official

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 30.—The British Legation has been in communication with the Waichiaopu on the subject of the alleged assault by Mr. Darcy Weatherbe on the Octroi official, and Reuter is informed that in the event of a complaint being lodged at the British Consulate the case will be heard in the usual manner in accordance with treaty obligations.

Returned Students Enjoy Picnic To Woosung Forts Hotel

Next Social Function To Be Garden Party As Guests Of China Press

A large number of American Returned students and their families were entertained at an outing party held yesterday at the Forts Hotel, Woosung, under the auspices of the American Returned Students' Club. The party left Shanghai by a Kiangnan Dock launch at 1:30 and arrived at the hotel at 3:30 o'clock. Tea and refreshments were served and games and dancing followed.

Among those present were Vice-President N. L. Han; Secretary Fred Sze, Assistant Secretary R. C. Chen, Messrs. C. C. Kuo, William Yinson Lee, Russell Chen, Bartlett Yung, Andrew Zane, Mr. Y. M. Koo, Mrs. Han, Mrs. Koo, Mrs. Yung, Mrs. Lee, Miss Zane and others.

The program committee announces that a garden party is being arranged in the near future when the club and other all returned students will be the guests of THE CHINA PRESS at 445 Avenue Joffre.

Attempt Is Made On Life Of Harden

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 2.—The German publicist, Herr Maximilian Harden, has been the victim of an attempt at assassination on the part of the Nationalists.

Good Will

IT'S NOT WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR OUR customers, but it's the way we have done it, that has secured the'r good will.

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WRITE US FOR AGENCY TERMS.

Liberals And Labor Split Again Over Election Act

(Continued from Page 1)

ciple of the bill, namely, an alternative vote, had been the main principle.

The bill was rejected by 238 votes to 144.

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—The Government's action with regard to the proportional representation bill has re-kindled the Liberal resentment at the Government's treatment of the Liberal Party, which threatened to become acute until Mr. Snowden's budget had apparently healed the differences.

A recent meeting of the Liberal Party decided on an intensive campaign throughout the country, but significantly postponed decision regarding the extent and nature of the campaign until the second reading of the proportional representation bill, which is one of the most vital planks in their program and one on which they had expected the Government to give its full support in view of the Liberals' wholehearted reception of the Budget.

Consequently the Liberals are very bitter over the Government's decision to leave the bill to a free vote of the House, which, they contend, was responsible for its rejection.

The state of feeling was indicated during the debate when a Liberal called out "Turn them out!" to which Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, retorted: "If we are to be threatened like this and told that we will be turned out if we won't go the way of the Liberals the job and turn us out"

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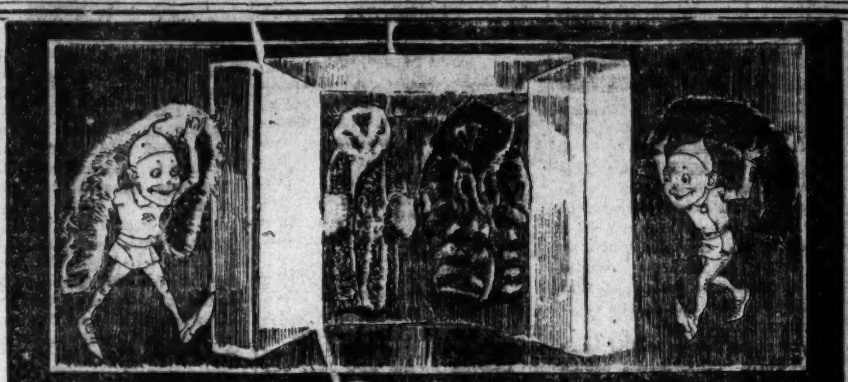

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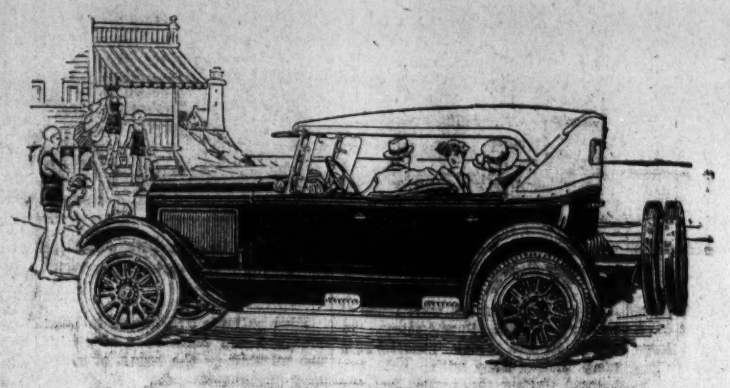

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News Brevities

The current issue of the China Weekly Review contains a special supplement on "Why America Should Buy Consular Property in China?" illustrated with pictures of the consular property as it is today and pointing out the need for improvements. Other articles in the issue include "Helping Americans Understand China" by F. J. Deane; "Chinese Bankers Sidestep Real Financial Issues" by Charles A. Daily; and current topics.

* * *

The next meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held Tuesday evening, May 13, at Union Church Hall, the change of time being made in order to include in the gathering members of the National Christian Council who will be in the city for their annual meeting. Supper will be served from 6 to 7 o'clock, the hostesses being the ladies of Community Church. For the meeting, at 7 o'clock, the program has been arranged by the National Christian Council. The speakers will be Dr. Harold Balme, of Shantung University, Tsinan, and Miss Tseng Pao-suen, of Yih-fang Girls, Changsha. Visiting missionaries and friends will be welcome.

* * *

M. Venkevitch, unemployed Russian, was charged in the Mixed Court before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang for soliciting alms on North Szechuen Road. He was ordered handed over to the Chinese authorities.

* * *

For being in possession of a considerable quantity of opium for purposes of sale at 174 Chekiang Road, a Chinese was fined $300 in the Mixed Court with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. Another Chinese charged with keeping opium for sale at 225 Ningpo Road was fined $100, or one month's imprisonment.

* * *

The silver vanity case (ticket No. 94) and the box of Golofina cigars (ticket No. 178), which were raffled at the Charity Fair at the Carlton on Saturday, April 26, are still unclaimed. Should the winners not apply to the business manager of The China Press by the end of this week, the articles will be handed over to the Mother-Superior of the Holy Family Institution, who will dispose of them as she thinks fit.

* * *

Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court, accompanied by Lady Turner and Miss Turner, left on Friday for Hankow by the steamer Luen Yi. Other passengers were Mr. T. E. Moss for Hankow and Mr. and Mrs. Luff for Wuhu.

* * *

Mr. F. H. Pickwick, Mr. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Mancini and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Glass left for Tientsin yesterday by the steamer Fengtien. Mr. W. Champney left by the same vessel for Chefoo, Miss C. G. Norman for Tientsin and Mr. and Mrs. L. Mackenzie and child for Weihaiwei.

* * *

Four Japanese warships, doomed under the treaties signed at the Washington Conference to be scrapped, are to be used for target practice this summer, according to an announcement by the Navy Department. The four battleships are the Aki, Tosa, Iwami and Hizen.

* * *

A man and a woman arrested on the street here a week ago and found to be in possession of four clips of pistol ammunition, $1,500 in money and a quantity of clothing—the latter believed to be the proceeds of a recent robbery at Cheng Hsien, Chekiang—were again before the Mixed Court yesterday, when it was ordered that they be handed over to the Cheng Hsien magistrate, together with the property found on them.

* * *

Mr. Ben de S. Barnes and Mr. W. Richmond were each fined $2 by Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday morning when they pleaded guilty to traffic violations.

* * *

Following the example of Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking in recommending the appointment of Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., as Minister to Chile, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has nominated Mr. Chen Chia, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow to be Minister to Mexico, according to the Chinese press.

* * *

Delegates to the National Conference of Bankers at Peking called in the Minister of Finance, Wang Keh-ming, on Friday and discussed plans for the operation of the Shanghai Mint, which is unable to start on account of lack of funds.

* * *

The question of the retrocession of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, according to a telegram received here last night. It is understood that the Cabinet will communicate its decision to the Diplomatic Corps this week.

* * *

A Tsinan telegram states that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has established a bureau in the Shantung capital to facilitate his work in carrying out his duties as Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

* * *

General Chang Tso-hsiang has succeeded General Sun Li-chen, who passed away last week, as Tuchun of Kirin. Chang declares that he will follow the policy of the late Tuchun.

* * *

The Shanghai Street Unions have jointly issued a declaration urging the shops to observe May 9 as a National Humiliation Day. It was on this day in 1915 that Yuan Shih K'ai accepted Japan's Twenty-One Demands.

* * *

The Nagasaki Maru, which entered port yesterday, brought back 13 Foochow coolies, who have been rejected by the Japanese immigration authorities as undesirable workmen.

* * *

The new aquarium at the London Zoo is a wonderful construction, and the denizens are equally so. In the frosh-water hall there is a giant salamander from Ceylon, presented by Sir Reginald Stubbs.

* * *

Regarding the 80 casks of Chinese egg yolks condemned by the Medical Officer of Southwark, after voluminous correspondence between the Foreign Office, the Health Ministry and the German Ambassador, the consignment was sent to Hamburg for commercial purposes, being first treated so as to render it inedible.

* * *

The fire at the tea warehouse at Butler's Wharf, Bermondsey, resulted in the street gutters running inches deep with hot tea, brewed during the night by the playing of hoses on the burning cases. Hundreds of tons of tea, a large quantity of which had recently arrived from the Far East, were destroyed by the fire. There was a good deal of rubber stored at the wharf, but this was in a different part, and was not affected.

* * *

If there ever was a good business proposition, the Signapore scheme is a good business proposition, is the dictum of Lord Balfour.

* * *

Sir John Jordan has much improved from his recent illness, and it is hoped that he will have completely recovered in a short time.

* * *

Five patients are known to have perished and more than 10 others are missing as the result of a fire that destroyed the municipal charity hospital at Kuboyama, Yokohama, early in the morning of April 26.

* * *

An unusual aspect of diplomatic negotiations is reported by a news agency from Peking, where, it seems, Mr. Karakhan and Mr. Yoshizawa met on the City Wall in conference. Both gentlemen were taking a walk, without each other's knowledge. "Mr. Yoshizawa was the first to notice Mr. Karakhan, when he, with his characteristic affability, accosted him, and approaching him in a cordial manner, shook hands with him. A few words of greeting were exchanged; then the topic turned to the questions with which they were charged. So natural was it that both scarcely noticed it. Diplomatic tact played itself when the conversation progressed, and, it is believed that both came to an understanding without any formal words being exchanged The Conference on the City Wall was a favorite topic of talk yesterday, and it was even suggested that the situation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations will improve at no distant date."

* * *

Commenting on the Wetherbe incident, a Peking contemporary says: "The only way it can be closed is for the foreigner concerned to be tried promptly on the proper charge and duly punished for his resistance to an officer of the law." It recalls the amiable practice of Henry VIII, who used to instruct his Chancellor, in the case of troublesome persons, "Let them be tried and sentenced to death." But why the trial? queries the N. C. D. Mail.

* * *

It is stated that President Tsao Kun has purchased two pictures of chickens and fish, drawn by two Japanese artists from the Central Park, in which the Sino-

(Continued on Page 6)

MUTT & JEFF -:- A Very Lucid And Convincing Explanation By Mr. Mutt -:- By Bud Fisher

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POOH, POOH ON YOU, MR. U.S. SENATE! THIS JOB INSURES ME MY HAM AND EGGS AND I WONT RESIGN!
BUT I INSIST THAT YOU TAKE THE AIR! NOW WILL YOU RESIGN? ANSWER ME "YES" OR "NO"!
NO!
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BE 26

Full Text Of Reports Of Experts' Committees

THE COMMITTEE'S TASK

As the terms of reference indicate, two principal problems were submitted to us for the inquiry—stabilisation of German currency and balancing the German budget. It is self-evident these problems are interdependent. Currency of a country cannot remain stable unless the budget normally is balanced, for if expenditure continually exceeds receipts, there will in time be no alternative to printing new notes to meet the excess, and inflation inevitably involves depreciation. On the other hand, the task of balancing a budget unless the currency is relatively stable is an impossible one, for a falling currency makes calculations both of receipts and expenses unreliable, and in particular causes a continual loss to the taxing authority through the necessary interval of time between assessment and collection.

While therefore in the nature of things it is necessary the two problems should in the first instance be studied separately, their interdependence must consistently be borne in mind. In examining each separately we assumed for the moment that the other has been solved without ever losing sight of the fact that stabilisation of the currency and balancing the budget are means designed to enable Germany to satisfy her own essential requirements and meet her treaty commitments, the fulfillment of which is so vital to the reconstruction of Western Europe.

It must not be forgotten that the performance of these commitments is of vital importance not only for the countries having a claim on Germany but also for Germany herself. It is, indeed, clear that Germany, whose economy had again become flourishing could not long resist a financial and economic crisis in the nations surrounding her. In order that the restoration of Germany may be definitive, other nations must also return to conditions requisite for their financial and economic existence and must likewise be enabled to carry on the normal exchange of goods on which the general prosperity depends.

ECONOMIC POTENTIALITIES

The task would be hopeless if the present situation in Germany accurately reflected her potential capacity. Proceeds from Germany's national production could not in that case enable her both to meet her national needs and insure payment of her foreign debts.

But Germany's growing and industrious population, her great technical skill, the wealth of her material resources, the development of her agriculture on progressive lines, her eminence in industrial science, all these factors enable us to be hopeful with regard to her future production. Further, since 1919 the country has been improving its plant equipment. Experts specially appointed to examine the railways have shown in their report that expense has not been spared in improving the German railway system. Telephone and telegraph communications have been assured with the help of the most modern appliances. Harbors and canals have likewise been developed. Lastly, the industrialists have been enabled further to increase the entirely modern plants which now are adapted in many industries to produce a greater output than before the war. Germany therefore is well equipped with the resources she possesses and the means of exploiting them on a large scale. When the present credit shortage has been overcome she will be able to resume a favored position of activity in a world where normal conditions of exchange gradually are being restored.

Without undue optimism it may be anticipated that Germany's production will enable her to satisfy her own requirements and to raise the amounts contemplated in this plan for reparation obligations. The restoration of her financial situation and her currency, as well as the world's return to a sound economic position, seem to us the essential but adequate conditions for obtaining this result.

Stability of Currency—Bank issue.

We propose to deal in the first place with the currency problem. The present financial and currency position of Germany is stated in Part II. It will be seen that by means of the rentenmark stability has been attained for a few months, but on a basis which in the absence of other measures can only be temporary. The committee proposes the establishment of a new bank of issue in Germany or, alternatively, a reorganisation of the Reichsbank as an essential agency for creating in Germany a unified and stable currency. Such a currency, the committee believes, is necessary for the rehabilitation of Germany's finances, balancing of her budget and restoration of her foreign credit.

The principal features of the bank plan, which is printed in Annex I. are as follows:

The bank is to have the exclusive right, with certain minor qualifications, to issue paper money in Germany for the period of its charter, fifty years. All of the many kinds of paper money now circulating in Germany, except the limited note issues of certain State banks, are to be gradually withdrawn from Germany, except the limited note issues of certain State banks, are to be gradually withdrawn from circulation, giving place to a single uniform paper currency, the bank notes of the new bank. These bank notes will be protected by a normal legal reserve of 33 1-3 percent and by other liquid assets. The reserve will be held largely in the form of deposits in foreign banks.

The plan contemplates that as a permanent policy the notes of the bank shall be redeemable in gold, but the committee is of the opinion that at the time of the inception of the bank the situation will temporarily not allow of the application of the rule of convertibility. It therefore suggests that a currency should be created which will be kept stable in relation to gold and, as soon as conditions permit, be placed on a convertible basis, like the present Reichsbank. The new bank will serve as a bankers' bank, rediscounting the safest category of short-term bills, etc., so establishing an official rate of discount. It will also handle for other banks the Giro system for the transfer of bank credits. The bank will deal with the public, making short-time commercial loans and discounts, effecting transfers and receiving deposits. It will be the depository and fiscal agent of the German Government. It may make short-term loans to the Government, but the amount and character of these loans are strictly limited, and granting such loans is carefully safeguarded.

The German Government is to participate in the profits of the bank, but the bank is to be entirely free from governmental control or interference. Treaty funds collected in Germany are all to be deposited in the new bank to the credit of a special account and are only to be withdrawable by the creditor nations under conditions and safeguards which will adequately protect the German exchange market and interests of the creditor nations and German economy.

The new bank will have a capital of 400,000,000 gold marks, part to be subscribed in Germany and part abroad. It is to be administered by a German President and a German managing board, which can have assistance, as in the case of the Reichsbank, of a consultive committee.

Alongside this German managing board there is to be another board called the general board, which will consist of seven Germans and seven foreigners, one each of the following nationalities: British, French, Italian, Belgian, American, Dutch and Swiss. The general board is given broad powers in such matters of bank organisation and operation as might affect the interests of creditor nations.

One of the foreign members of the General Board will be known as the Commissioner. He will be responsible for seeing there is no infringement of the provisions relative to the issuance of notes and maintenance of the bank's reserves. Decisions of the General Board will require a majority vote of ten of the fourteen members unless both the President and Commissioner are included in the majority, in which case a simple majority will be sufficient. Thus cooperation by members of both groups is necessary for action.

It has been suggested in various quarters that to insure the bank's independence of the Government an issue department, which could be under the direction of the Commissioner and which would be responsible for the reserve and for issue of notes, should be established abroad. Such a guarantee is political rather than technical in character, and to propose it is outside the jurisdiction of the committee.

A study of the annex is essential to a thorough comprehension of the committee's recommendations, and it has contented itself with drawing attention here to the main features to which it attaches importance.

Still assuming for the moment that the budget problem has been successfully surmounted, we believe that the recommendations furnish a practical method not only of stabilising German exchange but of securing to German economy those credits in stable value which are essential for its reinvigoration and the payment of reparation. Labor also will benefit, for its interests above all are dependent upon stability. Some classes of the community may have compensations in the amazing overturn of fortunes which inflation brings. Some benefit, others suffer, but for the working classes instability is wholly an evil. It has no compensations whatever.

In this connection we may refer to the view expressed by the representative of labor who appeared before us in Berlin. Speaking not for the whole of the German people but merely for the class which he represented, Herr Grassemann stated that "the German working classes could not stand another period of inflation. They must appeal to the world for a stable currency which would render it possible for them to buy something with wages, even four weeks after they received them." It is clear that if statutes of the bank are strictly observed there can be little danger of future inflation.

One of the advantages to be expected is that foreign currencies immobilised in Germany which at present are economically sterile will be mobilised in the form of subscriptions or deposits to the bank and return to economic uses.

THE BUDGET AND TEMPORARY RELIEF

Attention may now be directed to the other main aspect of our problem, the balancing of the budget, and we propose to deal first with the general budget of the Reich and, secondly and separately, with the railways, which at present are contributing nothing to the general budget.

In addition to a stable currency and economic unity defined above, the budget requires certain relief from immediate charges for treaty purposes, which while securing the budgetary position will not imply cessation of payments indispensible to the Allies in the form of deliveries in kind.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Agreement Reached In Honduras Fight

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, May 2—U. S. Minister Wells reported to the State Department that he has negotiated a preliminary agreement under which General Vicente Tosta will be elected, provisional president of Honduras. It is hoped that as a result of this agreement further disorders and bloodshed will be stopped.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, April 2.—The United States Commissioner reports that peace now obtains in Honduras, where a peace conference has resulted in the appointment of General Vicenti Tosta as Provisional President.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

justification an attempt at self-eradication the justification applied to his case.

By ordinary, Liau stated to the Bench, he was an assistant in a shop, earning a meagre wage—one which was insufficient to cope with the purchasing proclivities of Mme. Liau. In spite of this, however, he had managed to scrape enough money together after years of surreptitious saving to purchase the good will and business of a small wine shop in Haichow Road. About a fortnight ago Mme. Liau discovered the fact that her husband was a shop proprietor. So she went out and sold the establishment outright for $300. Liau went round to his erstwhile shop, found a stranger in charge, learned of the transaction and went home in the state of mind appropriate to such a situation, aggravated by the pressing need of $10 with which to stall off an insistent and athletic creditor. He asked his wife for $10. She flatly refused to give it him. He then went back to his late gin-nery and implored the new proprietor to lend him $10, explaining that it was he who formerly owned the shop. The new bartender not only declined to make the loan but irately declared that Mme. Liau had perpetrated an egregious swindle by scandalous exaggeration of the shop's revenue.

At this point, Liau stated, he got discouraged, went to a neighbor and borrowed a knife with which he proceeded to cut his throat. "What was there left for me to do?" he inquired of the Magistrate.

The Court evidently got Liau's viewpoint for it told him he was free to go where he pleased, merely warning him not to make any more attempts on his life under penalty of further and more serious proceedings.

CIVIC BEAUTY NOTE

Chinese police Constable 818 is not by nature hypersensitive or meticulous on the point of civic appearances. The City Beautiful bug has never sunk its fateful fangs, or talons—or whatever it is that causes the delirium—into his epidermis. But there are some things which get onto his nerves, and, moreover, are against the precepts set forth at the police training school.

Thus when the C.P.C. strolled down Tiendong Road en route to his post and observed half-a-dozen ricshas in more or less distressing states of disrepair strewn about the thoroughfare before the repair shop of Oo Dzung-shing, his aesthetic sensibilities were considerably harrowed. Likewise he bethought him that such promiscuous distribution of crippled ricshas about the public highways was strictly against the police regulations; so he spoke chidingly to Oo Dzung-shing and that worthy expressed sorrow and trundled his ailing vehicles inside his shop. Buoyed up and brightened by the thought of having made the world more fair and easy to walk through, the C.P.C. stepped briskly on. At a crick in the road he glanced backward to catch the effect of his work. And there smote his gaze the sight of the six decrepit ricshas, marring the natural beauty of the street just as effectually as before.

S. M. Police Reserves

No. 333 Resignation. The resignation of S-C -118 Hovenier is accepted with effect from 2-5-24.

No. 334 Leave. S-C 146 Hashagen is granted leave from 16-4-24 to 16-6-24.

S-C 51 Gregory is granted sick leave.

S-C 189 Smith is granted leave from 26-4-24 to 26-6-24.

No. 335 A.C.P. (R.) Office. The office will be open to business during the race days, viz., Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5, 6 and 7 from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

(signed) M. O. Springfield,
A. C. P. (I-c Reserve).

Repudiate Report Of Mobilization On Ulster Border

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—It is learned on good authority that the report that an order for mobilisation of special constabulary in County Armagh was being prepared is untrue.

Red Cross Urged Quake Insurance

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 2.—A conference of the General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies today voted in favor of establishment of an international assurance fund against earthquakes and other catastrophes.

Ethiopian Prince Will Visit Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 2.—The Prince Regent of Ethiopia, Ras Taffari, is reported to be coming to France shortly with the object of expressing his gratitude to France for her intervention with the League of Nations for the admission of Ethiopia to the League.

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Step in———learn of Walk-Over service and perfect fit.

The "Pet" in Bamboo (Beige) Nubuck, trimmed with Brown Calfskin

The "Copley" White Buckskin, Brown Calf Tips and Saddle, with a crepe rubber sole,

Our white shoes are in and await your inspection New styles, new patterns, and the same good quality.

Gekco Silk Hosiery

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Laou Kai Fook's Great Silk Sale

Step this Way

Hundreds have come to us and have left us satisfied that they have secured the finest of Silks at Bargain Prices.

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WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

At the Sign of the EAGLE

STERLING REMEDIES

Headache Tablets	50 cents
Cold, Grip or Flu Tablets	50 cents
Headache Cachets	90 cents
Cold, Grip or Flu Cachets	90 cents

EASY TO TAKE INSTANT RELIEF

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

S. HENSHAW JEE, Manager

P-527 NANKING ROAD PHONE C. 7097

-- WEST -- 189 --

-- WEST-189 --

LOWEST RATES CLOSED OR OPEN MOTOR CARS

$1.00 For 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour

FORD HIRE SERVICE

-- WEST -- 189 --

-- WEST-189 --

News Brevities

(Continued from Page 4)

Japanese drawings are being exhibited.

• • •

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has been appointed to the Hongkong Executive Council during the absence of Sir Paul Chater.

• • •

Mr. R. H. Dvinger, supervisor, Great Northern Telegraph Company, died at the French Hospital Hongkong, last week, from a severe attack of typhus fever. Mr. Dvinger was transferred to Hongkong about six months ago after serving five years with the company in Peking.

• • •

Much rubber, paint and oil was destroyed in a spectacular fire in one of the Harbor Board godowns in Singapore recently. The damage is estimated at $250,000. Alden's Successors, Ltd., are interested in the goods in the godown, said to be insured in the Motor Union Insurance Co.

• • •

Mr. J. J. Keegan, of Shanghai, is on a visit to Peking where he will spend about a fortnight.

• • •

The painfully sudden death of Mr. H. C. Westwood, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, on Easter Sunday night, has caused much grief in many circles in Singapore. Mr. Westwood was at the Easter morning service, and went out to Tanjong Katong during the morning, and when stooping to pick up a card was taken ill and died soon after.

• • •

General Tsao Jui, brother of President Tsao Kun, General Lu Tiao-yuan, formerly Civil Governor of Anhwei, and some other prominent personages are making arrangements to establish a mining bank with a capital of $20,000,000. The sum of $2,000,000 is said to have been subscribed by General Tsao Jui, while the remaining capital is to be subscribed by the other shareholders. The head offices will be established in Peking, with General Tsao Jui as general manager, while branches will be open in the large business centers.

• • •

The Governor of Hongkong has been pleased to nominate Mr. George Macdonald Young, M.B.E., to be a member of the Court of the University of Hongkong for a period of three years, vice Mr. George Thomas Edkins, retired.

• • •

According to the Chinese press, the Chinese who collapsed while attending the races at the Chinese Race Club at Hankow subsequently died. The papers severely criticise the Committee of the Club for issuing unlimited admission tickets to the public and allowing serious overcrowding at the sales counter for cash sweep tickets.

• • •

As has been frequently reported, General Yuen Tso-ming, who is at present stationed with his troops at Chungking, is still intending to make his way back into his own province of Kweichow. In order to assist him in this endeavor it is now stated that General Wu Pei fu has supplied him with $300,000, 12,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition and has promised to despatch two brigades of northern troops to accompany the expedition.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Mr. H. Bagger, of Peking, and Norah Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. V. Bowra, of The Bower House, Ightham, Sevenoaks, and late of Peking.

• • •

Lord Gosford has returned to England. As Lord Acheson he was in the Coldstream Guards, and was wounded in the Great War and the South African War. After the peace he adopted a business life and went to China in connection with the British-American Tobacco Co. Lady Gosford was before her marriage Miss Mildred Ridgeley Carter, daughter of a former first secretary at the American Embassy in London.

• • •

There is talk of the possibility of Chinese being introduced for gold mining in West Africa to remedy the shortage of native labor.

• • •

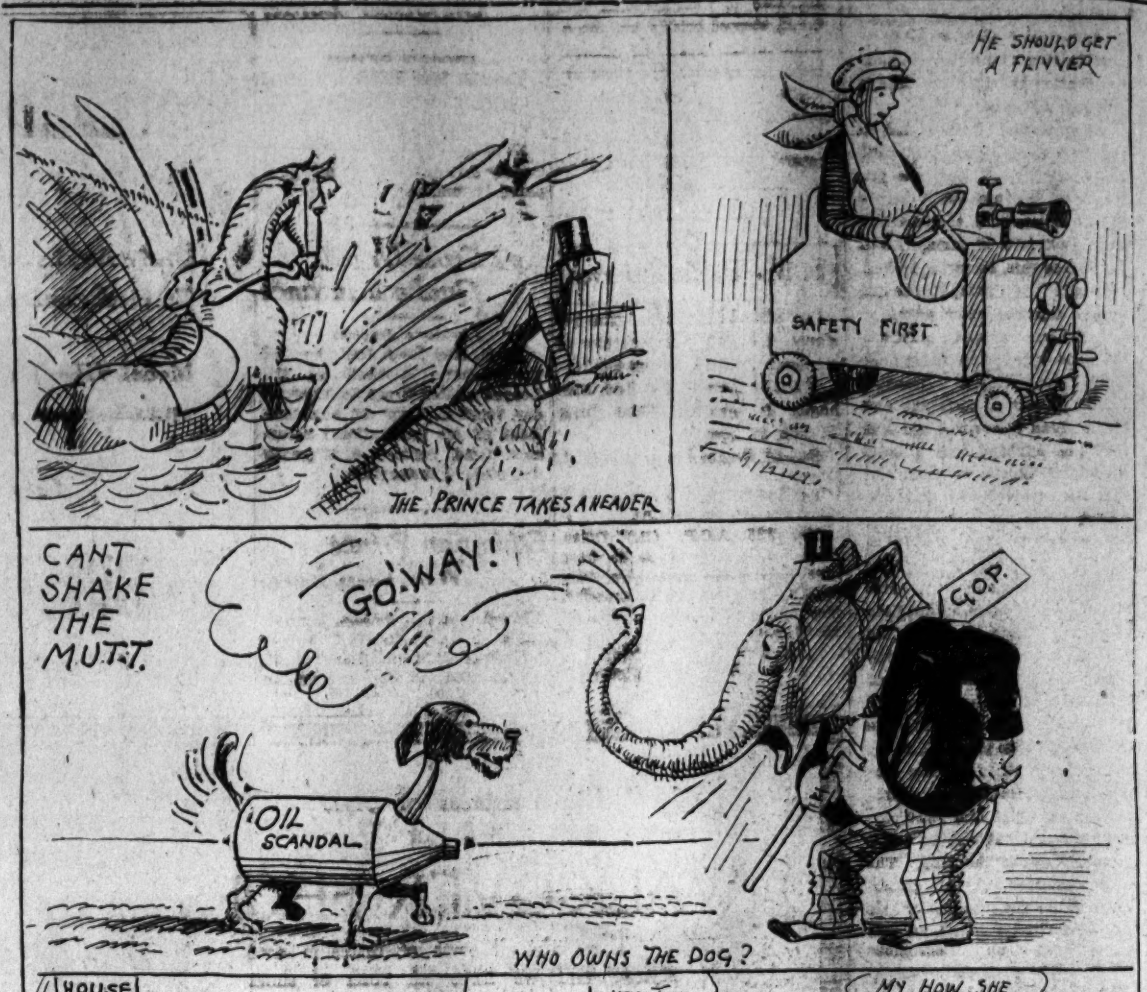
Trollope and Colls (Far East) Ltd., well-known British engineering company, has been awarded contracts by the Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company for new roads, sea walls and piers at their storage headquarters at Tsurmi, Japan. The construction work will be done on all the old sites and the first phases of the work, including hard surface roads and sea walls, will involve an expenditure of over Y. 1,000,000. The outlay is approximately Y. 6,000,000. Mr. L. F. Richardson, engineer in charge at Yokohama for the company, will be in charge of the construction work.

Russ Sentence Of Death For Bishop Commuted, Report

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, May 2.—It is reported from Moscow that the death sentence passed on Bishop Prokopius at Odessa on a charge of morally and materially supporting the adherents of Denikin in 1919 has been commuted to banishment.

Never Again! By T. E. Powers



Clocked By The Railbirds

(SPRING TRAINING)

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	Last quarter
The Knut ...	RM	40.2	1.20.4	1.57	2.26.4	2.57		30.1
Lyksborg	boy	38.1	1.05.2	1.38.3	2.11			32.2
Silkeborg ...	WH	39	1.14.4	1.49.2	2.19.2			30
Kingsfield ...	AJPH	30.2	1.06.2	1.42.2	2.14.4	2.47.2		32.3
Letchfield ...	boy							
Woodcroft ...	boy	35.2	1.16.4	1.55.2	2.28.2	2.59.3		31.1
Piracy	boy	35.2	1.06.4	1.38.3	(last ¾ of 1 mile)			31.4
The Bittern ..	boy	39.2	1.17.3	1.52	2.22.2			30.2
Parkfield ...	AJPH	35.3	1.13.3	1.46.2	2.19	2.49		30
The Nightingale	WH	37.1	1.14.2	1.48	2.19.2			31.2
Republicland .	AND	36.2	1.12.3	1.47.2	2.19	(last mile of 1¼)		31.3
Columbia	AND	40	1.21	1.58.4	2.33.4	3.06.1		32.2
Shenkoland ..	AND	40	1.20	1.58	2.34	3.05.2		31.2
Bonnie Scotland	AND	40	1.20.2	1.58	2.34	3.04.3		30.3
SATURDAY, MAY 3.								
White Knight ..	EM	37.4	1.15.4	1.51.3	2.26	2.57.3		31.3
McKenzie	boy	38.1	1.13.2	1.46.1	2.18.3			32.2
Harvest King ..	boy	37.1	1.11	1.43.2	2.15.2			32
Columbia	AND	36.3	1.11.1	1.44.2				33.1
White Bill ...	EM	40	1.17.2	1.54.1	2.29.1	3.00.4		31.3
Mirzapur	boy	38	1.13.1	1.46	2.17.3			31.3
Mendoza	WGC	39.3	1.16	1.48.2	2.20.1			31.4
Kingsfield ..	AJPH	42.2	1.21.4	1.54.2	2.25.3			31.1
Parkfield	RFS	39.4	1.16.3	1.51.3	2.23.4			33.1
The Nightingale	WH	36.3	1.09	1.40				31
Don Fernandez	SRP	35	1.07.1	1.39.3	(last ¾ of 1 mile)			32.2
Don Pedro ...	SRP	40.3	1.18.3	1.53.1	2.24.3	(last 1 of 1¼)		31.2
Letchfield ...	AJPH	41	1.18.2	1.52.4	2.24.2			31.3
Ravenscroft ..	JKB	33.2	1.05.3	1.37				31.2
The Bittern ..	WH	35.3	1.06.3	1.38				31.2
Bonnie Scotland	AND	38	1.15.3	1.48.2				32.4
Don Alphonso .	SRP	37	1.13.3	1.48	2.18.2	2.49		30.3
Zouave	EM	41.1	1.19.1	1.52.3	2.21.2			28.4
Silkeborg ...	WH	36	1.08	1.37.3				29.3
Lyksborg ...	WH	36.2	1.11	1.40.4				29.4
Plumpton ...	CRB	36	1.14.3	1.48.2	2.20.3	2.52.2		31.4
Kings Cross ..	boy	40	1.20.3	1.54.3	2.28.1	2.59.4		31.3
Shenkoland ..	AND	37	1.12.2	1.43.3				31.1
Christmas Bond	AJPH							
Silver Spear ..	boy	36.2	1.10.3	1.42	2.14.1			32.1
Old Bill	JKB	33.3	1.06	1.36.2				30.2

Express Companies Threaten To Strike Following Tax Rule

In view of the attempt of the Kiangsu Provincial authorities to enforce an increase of taxes on all goods transported along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Association of Express Companies at a meeting held yesterday decided to call a strike on May 6 unless the authorities reconsider their decision.

The Nanking authorities, for want of funds for administrative and military purposes, recently promulgated a set of regulations, increasing the rate of taxes on freight so as to double the revenue this year. The enforcement was to take place on May 1, but vigorous opposition is being made by the local express companies, which claim that the surtax would practically absorb all the earnings that they are able to make at present.

They have appealed to both the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Kiangsu authorities. The latter, however, seem resolved to exact the surtax and have established a special bureau to enforce the new rules.

Former Governor Is Now A Prisoner

(Exclusive China Press)

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—Ex-Governor McCray of Indiana, who was found guilty of using the mails to defraud and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Federal prison here entered the prison gates today as Prisoner No. 17746.

On A Japanese Pilgrimage

By John A. Haeseler

Haze, delicate, light buoyant, like a film of purified mist, rested on the hills and clouded the valleys around the city. The slopes up from the valleys glowed with a fiery cover of autumn leaves—with dashes of scarlet, russet and yellow, blended with the softer tinges of the flame's edge. Tints and hues as subtle as those of a sunset were woven among the others. The white gravel paths that led along the slopes were thronged with women and children and young men. Little girls, with bright kimonos in gay butterfly designs, and gaudy little obis on their backs, their hair glistening black, their small white stockings, and their straw-colorer geta, were vivid flashes of color.

In a steady stream they made their way, these small, brown folk, toward the temples, on the crests of the hills above the city. Their little wooden clogs sounded with crunching rhythm as they scraped along the paths. It seemed that all Japan was on an outing. Instead, it was but a day in fall, with its common concourse of pilgrims.

I joined the pilgrims and wandered with them. A smiling young Japanese stepped to my side, saying a shy "Good morning" in his school English. I thought he wished to practice his new language with me, but it turned out that he knew barely another word of English. He had wanted the pleasure of the foreigner's company, the opportunity to be polite to the stranger. So we strolled for the day together, pausing now and then to nod approval of the many beauties we encountered.

On every side we were greeted by smiles from the passers-by. We mounted on up the path that led to the other temples. In a sharp ravine a small stream of water tinkled clearly, as it coursed in little falls and rapids over the rocks. Ascending a few stairs we came upon another host of pilgrims. Here all of them stopped after their long climb.

Under a little roof with curled corners a long, black dragon with scales of iron stood above a great trough. His body was bent in sinuous curves, as though crouched and ready to spring. A stream of water, gushing from his mouth, fell into the trough below. Around him a group of women clustered. Each in turn took the bamboo cup by its long handle, filled it from the stream and poured the first cupful over the dragon's head. The water ran down over the glistening scales and antennae, and then, filling the cup a second time, each lifted it to her lips.

On the level above where we stood the temples towered over the countryside. Their sloping roofs with turned-up corners, their countless well-molded images and artistic ornaments, set them off beautifully with the trees as a background. Little shrines with single gods, sometimes with fruit, rice or sake before them were scattered on the hillside.

Here, also, in the temples or before the shrines, were throngs of pilgrims. I tried to become one of them for a time, to think and feel as they did for the present. The attitude of the people seemed to correspond with the atmosphere of the temples and the landscape. All were quiet, pleasant, and polite as they moved in and out. The place was charming, beautiful, and restful. There was a natural and enjoyable leisure among them; no hurry, no thought of the distant world, with its commanding requirements. All that was unknown and uncared for. Life, for the present, was given up to the contemplation of the beauty of nature and art, and to quiet worship. There were no duties to be fulfilled. Nothing was more important than making a pleasant pilgrimage to the mountain top. Life moved slowly; but life moved agreeably and normally. And it was simple. If luxuries were few, so were desires and dissatisfactions. Leisure and contemplation, however, were to be had in abundance. I seemed to feel the heart throb of old Japan, to sense its scenic and artistic beauty, to experience its joys and and peacefulness. Time here had meant nothing. I might have come upon this spot at any time during the last several hundred years, and everything would have been as I found it that fall day, on pilgrimage beyond Kyoto.—Christian Science Monitor.

Claim Discovery Of New Cure For Cattle Disease

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, May 2.—Professors Froesch and Dapmen today reported the discovery of what they believe to be a cure for the foot and mouth disease among cattle.

Agriculture Parley Is Opened At Rome

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, May 2.—The Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture opened today in the presence of the King and the Ministers of the Cabinet. Delegates attended from 70 States.

Signor Mussolini, in a speech of welcome, wished the Institute prosperity and hoped that it would have a beneficial effect on the interests of agriculture throughout the world.

Gompers Champions World Court Cause

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, May 2.—Advocates of the United States taking part in the World Court continued their endorsements before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate today. Additional strength to their cause was given today when Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave out a statement in which he approved of the World Court.

Worth Trying for Malaria

In many countries where malaria is common Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enjoy an enormous reputation, especially among chronic sufferers upon whom the usual quinine treatment has ceased to have effect.

As an example take the following case in Ceylon. Mr. L. G. De Alwis, an electrician with Messrs. Cyril & Co., Bailey Street, Colombo, states:—

"I could not get malaria out of my system. Periodically the fever returned. When about my work I used to be seized by shivering fits and had to take to bed. Of course I had frequent quinine injections; these brought relief, but though I persevered with them they did not free me from malaria.

"I knew of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but it was not until I had suffered for a long time and my health was at a low ebb that I gave them a trial. As they seemed to be doing me good I persevered with the treatment. They certainly freed me from malaria when quinine preparations had failed. Whereas I used to have frequent attacks I have not suffered from malaria since that time, 1920. I am indeed thankful for the release the Pills have brought me."

Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

IT is most dangerous to wear eyeglasses that do not fit you. We make glasses of all descriptions to suit your eyes as well as your liking.

Shanghai Optical Company

P 393 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Ningpo Sports

A Ningpo correspondent informs us that students of the Junior and Senior departments of the Ningpo Middle School will hold a field day program on the school grounds May 24, a good card of events having been arranged. Competition is keen among the students and a large number will participate in the sports, which will be under the direction of Mr. Wang.

Classified Columns

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District. Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Used Car Wanted

WANTED. 2 seater Hupmobile, old model not objected too. Must be cheap. Reply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS. 67561 M 4

Furnished Rooms For Sale

FURNISHED House of eight rooms, 5 bathrooms and fittings to be taken over. Will sell at a sacrifice. Address Box No. 857, THE CHINA PRESS. 67567 M 10

Dogs and Pets

TWO Pekingese Pups. Male, two months old, to be given away into good hands. Tel. East 378 Wayside Road. 67556 M 6

Professional

YOUNG Educated European Lady, gives massage & manicure. Apply 307, A. Avenue Joffre. Daily. 67584

MASSAGE and Manicure by intelligent lady, 307B Avenue Joffre. 67572 M 4

One Month Rent FREE

OFFICES TO LET

Nice, Spacious Rooms, Containing Space:—

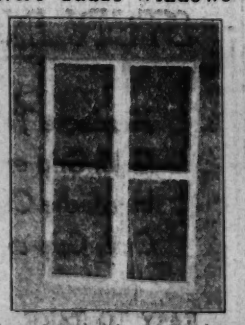
1 Room	675 sq. ft.
1 Room	1534 sq. ft.
1 Room	1850 sq. ft.
1 Room	2000 sq. ft.

Suitable for Offices in Central District, Cold Water, Steam Heating and Electric Wiring Complete.

Please Apply to Post Office Box No. 1144

Shanghai Secret Service

Standard Mosquito Wire Gauze Windows



An per sketch or any size required with iron hinges & hooks fitted per each square foot 40 cents round size per each foot 60 cents including one coat green paint Apply to Soo Chuen Ship Carpenter & Motor boat repairer. No. J. 1847 Tong Shan Road Office hour 1 to 5 p.m. (Except Sunday). 67553 M 17

A. B. C.

Tennis Shirt is the Most Up-to-date. It will help you to Win the Game.

For Sale — at. —

WING ON Co. SINCERE Co.

Many others carry

China A. B. C. Underwear Weaving Mill

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Tel. W. 2920

Special Notices

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

UNIQUE IN FAR EAST TURKISH BATH STAMBOUL

New Diplomed Masseuses and Masseurs. Reduced Summer Prices Corner Rue Consulat and Chu Pao San Roads. Tel. C. 1668 67374 M 26

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French University

SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.

Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6 or by appointment. Tel. C. 734

15 NANKING ROAD 65471

MME. LOHMANN

Massage

Violet Rays, Injections and Vaccination. Hours 11-2, 4-6½. 573 Nanking Road, opposite American Drug Co. Tel. C. 178. Residence Avenue Joffre 301 D. Tel. W. 4205. 67033 M 12

Dr. J. POUPAKH, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.

Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kinkiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd., above China Press, 3rd Floor. Tel. C. 434.

Pass the Lighthouse

and take first turn to the left for the

Forts Hotel,

WOOSUNG FORTS.

A REAL COUNTRY HOTEL COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS GOOD COOKING

Under foreign supervision, beau ideal place for week-end parties. Tiffins and dinners can always be provided

Large or small parties catered for. Good dancing pavilion in the grounds

which can be used by guests at any time.

All Salads are foreign grown and every precaution is taken by the Proprietor to assure that all food served is free from contamination.

JAMES NEIL'S SCOTCH BAKERY

Special $1 TIFFINS 3 Courses (Nice Mealy Potatoes)

Bermaline Bread and Thistle Brand Cream Oat Cakes.

5 Nanking Road. Phone C. 2783

SETO HOUSE

10 Seward Road

TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.

10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3253.

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

HIRE CARS PHONE 1 NORTH. EAST. WEST.

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
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Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
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Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Real Estate Wanted
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Used Cars

DODGE Roadster a year old for sale. Perfect shape throughout. Tls. 925. Nearest offer accepted. Reply to Box 846, THE CHINA PRESS. 67515

WANT RENT MOTOR CAR by month. Prefer private car with chauffeur. I will suppy all gasoline and oil. In reply please state name of car. Year made and cost per month. Address Box No. 863, THE CHINA PRESS. 67595 M 6

Situations Vacant

WANTED: Chinese engineering assistant for outport. Must have B. S. from local school and several years' construction experience, particularly reinforced concrete work. Apply, stating age, experience in detail and salary expected, to Box No. 859, THE CHINA PRESS. 67580 M 4

CHINESE Assistant Wanted. One who speaks English, is quick and accurate at translating, able to do some typing, have good appearance and some experience in selling. Prefer if some knowledge of Cantonese and Mandarin dialects American firm. Reply to Box 864, THE CHINA PRESS. 67596 M 6

COMPRADORE Wanted:—Large financial Company, foreign, conducting business similar to banking, requires a responsible and influential compradore. No cash advances required, but compardore must furnish guarantee bond secured by accredited shop not less than Taels 50,000, otherwise title deeds or other acceptable securities. Prospect for large profits to right man. Risk small and confined only to business introduced by compradore. Applicants must furnish references, testimonials and particulars of previous experience in business. Apply to Box 855, THE CHINA PRESS. 67558 M 6

COMPRADORE Wanted by a growing established firm. Splendid opportunity for right party. Terms reasonable. Reply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS. 67523 M 4

COMPETENT lady steno-typist required by British firm. Apply stating nationality, age, experience and salary desired to Box No. 851, THE CHINA PRESS. 67547 M 3

WANTED: Compradore for an American Co., Inc. Must be well recommended. Reply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS. 67531 M 4

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced foreman overseer capable of supervising building construction, including drainage, etc. British subject preferred. Write giving full particulars as to experience and enclosing copies (only) of testimonials. Apply to Box 842, THE CHINA PRESS. 67503 M 4

Houses To Let

TO LET. Furnished house. To let, in Avenue du Roi Albert. Cheap rental. Five rooms. Modern and quiet. Apply to Box 851, THE CHINA PRESS. 10139

FOR RENT. From March 15th, fine large foreign residence on 2½ mow of land on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms three small rooms, four bathrooms six servants' rooms, kitchen, pantries, laundry, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Large garage, porter house. Oak finish and panelings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222. No. 35

TO LET. Unfurnished house July 1st. Few fixtures to be taken over. 33 Studley Avenue. Particulars phone East 36. 67562

TO LET from 1st June, five newly built houses of good location and surroundings, eight rooms with modern sanitation and conveniences, garage and tennis lawns. 100 yards from corner of Avenue and Seymour Roads. Teals 140 per month. Apply to Hall, Dunn & Co. 35 Jinkee Road. 67537 M 9

NOS. 3, 9 & 23 Route Amiral Courbet, 4 rooms and 2 attic rooms, modern bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1119. 67586 M 7

TO LET. 1A Hannen Road. 8 roomed house, with immediate occupation to be let. For particulars apply to T. D. Begg (Tel. C. 857). Parsons Trading Co. 18A Museum Road. 67541 M 4

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

TO LET. Corner house near French Park, 7 rooms, with usual servants' quarters and modern conveniences. Tls. 200 per month. Immediate occupation. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. Tel. C. 865. T F 263

TO be let. The detached residence at No. 4 Route Pottier (near corner Avenue Joffre), 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, dining and drawings. Modern sanitation, H. and C. Water Service, garage, stables, servants' offices and quarters, Conservatory and tennis lawn. Immediate occupation. Apply to The West End Estates, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 1186. 67546 M 4

TO LET. 5 roomed house. Avenue Dubail. Tls. 90. Apply to Box 847, THE CHINA PRESS. 67518 M 4

TO LET. Big house, at 74 Ward Road, with garden and spacious grass ground. Also furnished with electric lights, telephone, baths, W. C. etc. For part of house. Apply in person with an interpreter to rent agency, Yao Nan Kee, 949, Boone Road (West of North Honan Road). 67575 M 6

VACANT, May 1st, 1924, two 9 roomed houses with garage, servants' quarters, attics and tennis courts. Lease from two-three years procurable. Situated Bubbling Well Road, near Seymour Road. Rental Taels 150 per month. Apply, China Import and Export Co., 96 Szechuen Road, 2nd floor. Tel. C. 3356. T F 291

TO LET, from June, for eight months, a nicely furnished five roomed house, kitchen, servants' quarters, small garden, screened throughout. Reliable servants can be taken over. Hot and cold water. Dixwell Road. Reply to Box 841, THE CHINA PRESS. 67485 M 4

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tls. 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 30

FOR RENT. From April 17, unfurnished residence on Rue Lafayette, six main rooms with usual servants' quarters, etc., garage, modern sanitation, two bathrooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 279

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $600 a month for not less than 3½ months. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080 M 30

FOR RENT. Large residence on two Mow of land, Yu Yuen Road. 10 main rooms. Modern conveniences, garage, ample service quarters, etc. Tls. 250. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 289

NEWLY BUILT semi-foreign houses on East Yalu Road, with bath and kitchen, two bedrooms and sitting room, electric fittings installed. Very near tram. Rental $46. Apply on the premises Ce 625 East Yuhang Road after 6 p.m. 67355 M 10

FOR RENT. House on Avenue Joffre, unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, garage, if wanted. Furniture and fixtures also for sale if desired. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 287

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The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

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Houses To Let

SMALL Furnished House. Rue Chapsal, silver & linen, very suitable for bachelors. Tel. West 436 for permission to view. 67589 M 10

TO LET. 496a Rue Lafayette, near French Park, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms and garage. Rent Tls. 95 monthly. 402 Rue Lafayette, 4 rooms, 1 bathroom, 1 lavatory and garage. Rent Tls. 80 monthly. Both houses are installed with hot and cold water installation, sanitary flush. Apply to S. Seng c/o French Tramways Co. 227 Avenue Dubail. Tel. West 2901. 67496

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance. One well furnished cheerful single bedroom, overlooking bund. Immediate occupation. Also one double bedroom, bathroom attached, with running hot and cold water, gentlemen preferred. Apply 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 67566 M 4

TO LET for 4 months, possibly longer, from 1st June. Comfortable four roomed house, fully furnished. Vicinity Carter Road. Very moderate rental. Reply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS. 67605 M 4

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222. No. 32

TO be let. 2 semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 48 and 49 Temple Lane. H and C Water Service, entirely renovated, and 3 minutes to tramline from public school for Girls. Rent at Tls. 110. per month each. For further particulars apply to The West End Estates, Ltd. 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 1186. 67546 M 4

723 Avenue Haig. Eight roomed residence with modern conveniences, greenhouse, garage, tennis lawn and nice garden. Rent T250 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 1 Foochow Road. T. F. 272

NEAR Bubbling Well Road, private boarding house, 2 bedsitting rooms, baths, verandahs, excellent home, good cooking. Moderate price. Also large attic. 59 Seymour Road. West 3029. 67543

HASKELL Road. To let, 6 roomed house, one dining and sitting, four bedrooms, part furniture and fixtures must be taken over. Moderate price. Reply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS. 67520 M 4

Educational

YOUNG Lady like to have piano lesson twice a week in her house (western district) from English lady. Please apply to Box 865, THE CHINA PRESS. 67598 M 6

WANTED. Lessons in French. Apply with full terms and particulars to Box No. 861, THE CHINA PRESS. 67587 M 7

MADAME Millash will give Russian lessons at very moderate terms. Address 84 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. West 1473, Room 3. 67557 M 6

AUTOMOBILE Driving lessons given by an experienced foreign instructor. Pupil's or instructor's car. Reply to Box 845, THE CHINA PRESS. 67515

Summer Resorts

PEI-TAI-HO. To let for season. Large double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached and full board, in private bungalow. Good locality, one minute from sea. Terms & photos on application to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS. 67605 M 4

PEITAIHO. 3 houses, 1 four room furnished, $500 season, 1 three room furnished, $300 season, 1 five room, partially furnished, $250 season. Apply 204 Route Ferguson, morning after May 4th. Tewksbury. 67565 M 6

KULING HOTEL KULING. Best and most central situation in Kuling. All rooms with private bathroom and verandah attached. Large dancing hall and lounge rooms. Under Foreign supervision. Daily and monthly rates, Apply: Manager.

Land Wanted

LAND Wanted. Four to six mow of land wanted in Eastern district for godown site and storage yard. Send sketch and description to 508 Glen Line Building. Stating price asked. Tel. Central 6551. 67461

Shops To Let

TO LET. For immediate occupation. Modern shop, steam heated, located Kiangse Road near Nanking Road. Apply Mr. K. Zylstra, Zylstra Building, 27 Nanking Road. 67526 M 4

SHOPS AND RESIDENCES. To let, at the corner of Broadway, Yangtszepoo, Muirhead and Wayside Roads. Newly built window shops and semi-foreign residences. Excellent location. Ready for occupancy at the end of September Reply to Box 831, THE CHINA PRESS. 67385 M 4

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1200 to 2500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and other particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. No. 40

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 30

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

Situations Wanted

AMERICAN. Age 31 at present employed, 10 years experience in imports, has travelled very extensively in the East, is open to consider a change. Would have no objection to outports. Reply to Box 856, THE CHINA PRESS. 67564 M 6

ENERGETIC Youth. Chinese nationality, just graduated from college, seeks position in any capacity. Moderate salary. Please address Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS. 67592 M 7

EXPERIENCED Children's maid maid seeks position as chamber maid. Reply to Box 862, THE CHINA PRESS. 67594 M 4

YOUNG Russian Girl of good family wants a position in good English or American home as a companion to a girl or mother's help. Apply to Box 866, THE CHINA PRESS. 67601 M 6

RUSSIAN Well Educated Lady, speaking English, German, French, offers her services to children or as ladys' companion for the passage to the States or Europe. Reply to Box 860, THE CHINA PRESS. 67582 M 6

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 130 Szechuen Road. T.F. 66

ENERGETIC Youth, knowledge of English, bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position immediately. Reply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS. 56519 M 7

YOUNG American. In China since October, looking for a desirable connection, with a reliable firm. Experienced in export sales and shipping, with special training in sales. University education. Can furnish satisfactory references. Please communicate with Box No. 328, THE CHINA PRESS. 67538 M 4

EXPERT accountant, to handle books, organise modern system accounting, make financial reports, desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS. 67499 M 4

EXPERIENCED Ouport travelling salesman (Chinese), seeks position. No objection to whatever port in China. Excellent testimonials. Reply to Box 843, THE CHINA PRESS. 67494 M 4

YOUNG CHINESE, foreign university graduate, fluent English, German and French, seeks adequate position. moderate salary. Reply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS. 67416 M 10

EXPERIENCED CENTRAL Station Electrical Engineer open for engagement, no objection to outport. Apply to Box 834, THE CHINA PRESS. 67394 M 10

CASINGS EXPERT (Chinese), with 15 years experiences on hog, sheep, goat and beef casings. Competent knowledge of purchasing, manufacturing, supervising, testing and travelling. Seeks position from exclusive casings firm or respectable firm. Salary T300. Address Box No. 814, THE CHINA PRESS. 67291 M 8

Offices To Let

TO LET. Godown and office at 9, 9a, and 10 Hankow Road. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136, Szechuen Road. 67397

LARGE Spacious offices to let, in modern building overlooking bund. Private, secretarial and thre other large offices. Approx. 3,000 sq. feet. Rent Tls. 250. monthly. Apply to Box 867, THE CHINA PRESS. 67602 M 10

TO be let. Desirable offices, 25 Jinkee Road. All modern conveniences. Rent includes light. Central heating, cold and hot water in every office. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 67563

TO LET Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 sq. ft. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building C. 865. T F 283

TO LET. Ground floor, suitable for shop-front or office. Central district. Moderate rental. Address Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS. 67317 M 2

OFFICES TO LET. Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, fourth and fifth floor, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Ltd. 50 Avenue Edward VII. 67344 M 20

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 8222. No. 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

FOR RENT. Office space. Best location on Nanking Road, near Bund, ground floor. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. No. 39

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10168 M 30

TO LET. Ground floor offices and godown on Szechuen Road. Rental reasonable. Apply to Box No. 979, THE CHINA PRESS. 10163 M 30

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 10164 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road. T F 234

Outdoor Sports By Tad

THERE GOES THAT BIG REAL ESTATE BLOKE WHO PAID THE FARE FOR 5 WITNESSES IN HIS CASE — THAT'LL SET HIM BACK A FEW THOUSAND
REWARD
BIGAMY
THAT'LL BE SOME CASE
WELL HERE COMES THE OTHER GUY IN THE CASE AND I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT HE'S NO MUG — HE'S GOT 11 FRIENDS TO LIE FOR HIM.
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CHINNING WITH A JOHN LAW ABOUT A BIG CASE WHICH IS ABOUT TO BE TRIED
TAD
1-30

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, large and small rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached. Telephone North 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

ELEGANTLY Furnished double bedroom bath attached, facing South. Excellent table and service. $80 single, 140 per couple. 34 Haskell Road. 67581 M 11

TO LET. Comfortable furnished double and single rooms. Good food and service. Apply to 103 Bubbling Well Road, (near Race Course). Tel. West 805. Mrs. E. L. Clifford. 67593 M 10

TO LET one large and small room, with or without board. Wayside 2 Monkham Terrace. Tel. East 33 67590 M 4

CENTRAL. In private family. One well furnished room. Lift service. All commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road. 3rd floor. 67607 M 4

TO LET. In Wayside district, 2 rooms, with bathroom in suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, garden and quiet surrounding. Reply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS. 67604

TO LET. 21 Whangpoo Road. Centrally situated, large and small comfortably furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Tel. North 1622. 67606 M 7

CENTRAL TO LET. With excellent board and service, cool airy double and single bedrooms, private baths, hot and cold running water. Special terms for Summer. Reply to Box 830, THE CHINA PRESS. 67384

BUBBLING Well. One nice, light, furnished room and one nice light, spacious unfurnished room, verandah, conveniences. Reply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS. 67550

3 YATES ROAD. Double room, with full board, private bathroom, hot and cold water. Modern sanitation, balcony, tennis, stabling. West 3873. 67401

TO LET. Large room with board, verandah, private bath, tennis court. Apply 98 Route des Soeurs. Mrs. Fremont. 67560 M 6

CENTRAL District. To let, one room, well furnished. Apply 3 to 6 p.m. 4 Astor Terrace, (near Astor House). 67572 M 4

TO LET, in French Concession, 10 minutes from Bund, one furnished room in private family. Close to park and tram lines. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS. 10191 M 31

TO LET. Residence in Yu Yuen Road, for eight months from 1st June. Large airy rooms. Modern conveniences, garden and garage. Motor car may be used during owner's absence. Apply by Tel. West 3632. 67536 M 4

7 LOVE Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Large well furnished bedroom, with verandah and private bathroom attached. Also one single room, first class food and service. Tel. West 2544. 67532 M 4

TO LET at once. Elegantly furnished flat or separate rooms, bathrooms attached. Without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. 67483 M 6

REAL American Cooking. Not supervised but actually cooked by American. Beautifully furnished rooms, cool, clean. No mosquitoes. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 67484

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056. 66913

Business Opportunities

BUSINESS Opportunity. A well paying and long established store, the only one doing a special line of business in Shanghai, is for sale at $30,000. Very desirably located. Private individuals and important firms are its regular customers. Ill health compels proprietor to retire. For particulars please apply to Box No. 849, THE CHINA PRESS. 67525

WANTED, active (or sleeping) partner, any nationality, with about Tls. 30,000 capital to take over and amalgamate two long established Import-Export offices. Applications treated confidential. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS. 67559

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each. can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T. F 2

FOR Sale. 35 foot motor house boat. Please apply to Box No. 832, THE CHINA PRESS. 67388 M 8

RAFFLE. Six genuine Russian sable skins, made up, tickets, $2.00 each, on sale Chocolate Shop, 36 Nanking Road. 67588 M 6

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road). T. F. 70

PERAMBULATOR second hand, in good condition, wanted. Offers please apply to Box 858, THE CHINA PRESS. 67374 M 4

RARE Curios for sale. Bronzewares of Chow dynasty. Different chinawares of Tang Sung Ming and Ching dynasties including Chung Yao, celadon, "Kang Hsi" decorated vases and "Chien Lung" glass decorated vase (Koo Yue Hsien). Apply to Mr. Ma c/o T. K. Wu, Shunpao office, Shangtung Road. Shanghai. 67497

FOR Sale. A beautiful, greenish, old vase and a number of other valuable curios. Apply to 71 Ia Annam Road. 67530 M 13

Houses For Sale

KULING BUNGALOW, FOR SALE. Excellent, furnished bungalow, cool, splendidly located in West Valley, 3½ mow of land on main roads. For particulars and terms apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Telephone, Central 8222. T. F. 278

1 FERRY Road, corner Bubbling Well Road. Modern residence of 4 living and 7 bedrooms. Large garden with tennis lawns, old trees and conservatory. Garage and ample servants' quarters. Tls. 11,000 will purchase cosy villa in Kiangwan Road. Ideal place for those who appreciate outdoor life. Two small foreign residences in Darroch Road, both let to good tenants. Wongie Road, substantial foreign residence of 5 rooms with usual servants' quarters. Well stocked garden and lawn. Route Vallon. Modern residence, 5 rooms, lawn, garage etc. Moderate price. For further particulars apply to The China Realty Company Ltd. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Entrance. 1 Foochow Road. 67608

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 29

Apartments To Let

APARTMENT. Well furnished bed-sitting room, with large verandah, bath, suitable for two gentlemen or couple, in newly furnished pension. With breakfast or full board. Also small room for one or two persons. 25 Carter Road. Tel. West 4139. T F 292

TO LET. Modern apartments at 392 Route Ferguson. All modern conveniences and reasonable rental. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136 Szechuen Road. 67397

FURNISHED Flats of two rooms with bath, in Western district (French town) $75 per month and $100 per month. Apply to Box 853, THE CHINA PRESS. 10190

TO LET. Furnished flat, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Reasonable. 8 North Honan Road. Phone North 882. 67567 M 10

UNFURNISHED flat, two large rooms, nice verandah, location opposite Hongkew Park, board optional, German family. Cheap rent. Apply 12, Kiangwan Road. 67552 M 4

TO LET. Unfurnished flat of 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, located Kiangse Road near Nanking Road. Vacant May 15. Apply Mr. K. Zylstra, Zylstra Building, 27 Nanking Road. 67526 M 4

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS. 10150 M 26

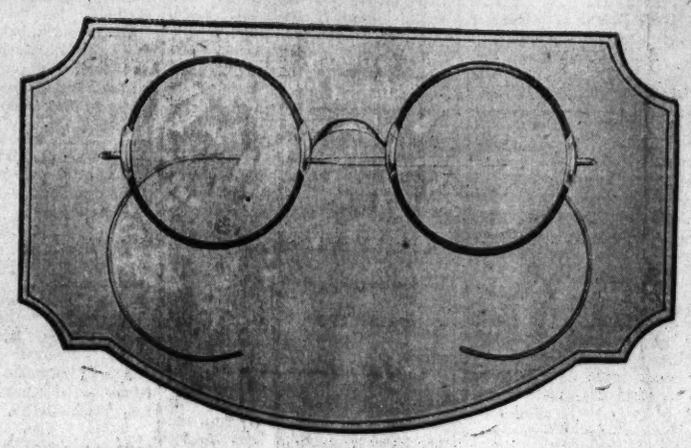
FOR RENT. Well furnished apartment, 4 roomed, with usual facilities. Corner Szechuen and Nanking Roads. Available at once. For terms apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 281

LARGE flat to let in whole or by rooms, situated near Bund and Nanking Road, immediate occupation. Apply to Box No. 986, THE CHINA PRESS. 10174 M 30

Classified Columns on Page 6

O. I. C. SUN GLASSES

In every shade of every colour in a large variety of styles. Prices ranging from $1.00 up



Protect Your Eyes

SUN GLASSES

SPECIAL RACE WEEK OFFER

Combination Shell and Gold frame fitted with Coloured Lenses in various shades

$5

SUN DUST WIND GLARE

COMPLETE

We have all various Pince Nez styles in all shapes and style lenses at lowest prices

Buy them NOW for the Races

You can use them All the Summer.

The Strong Sunlight is Here—

the blinding rays reflected from the pavements and buildings will not only cause eyestrain and headaches, but also physical exhaustion. The harmful rays in light, called the "ultraviolet" or "poison rays" will cause many ill effects besides fatigue and hardening of the lens of the eye.

To see with you should have a pair of perfectly plain O.I.C. Crookes' Glass Lenses to protect your eyes. Coloured glasses of the ordinary kind are better than none at all, but often the lenses are of unequal density and made of cheap glass which is not optically clear so that you subject your eyes to strain.

By grinding our Crookes' glass lenses in our own factory on the premises, we can guarantee that our "Plano" lenses are accurate and perfectly clear.

It is almost as much work to grind up a PERFECTLY PLAIN (optically accurate) lens as it is a difficult prescription. That is why it is only by accident that you obtain a clear glass in the ordinary "Sun-Glasses."

The regular charge for Crooks lenses is from $10 to $20 (depending on the prescription, size, shape etc.) but you can obtain them this week for $5.00 at the O.I.C.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES you can have the same prescription ground from this wonderful glass invented by Sir William Crookes.

O.I.C. Crookes' Glasses are made up in TORIC from deep curved lenses which conform to the shape and movement of the eyeball and provide a larger field of vision.

IF YOU NEED GLASSES you should have your eyes examined by our experts and the proper lens prescription can then be ground into your Crookes' lenses for wear outdoors this summer.

We have the largest and latest stocks of every description of frames and mountings, including styles in gold, gold-filled, silver, shell, platinum, and combinations of shell and gold, silver and gold, etc.

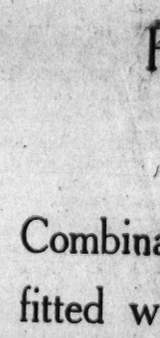
O. I. C.

is headquarters for Sun Glasses and Goggles

That Fit Right
Look Right
Wear Right

Comfortable, New and Conservative Styles in all Qualities

The Genuine O. I. C. Crookes lens not only excludes the tiring and harmful Ultra-Violet rays, but does it without dimming or altering the relation of the other colors in the spectrum. In the lighter shades the O. I. C. Crookes glass is barely distinguishable from crystal white glass.



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To Produce Comfortable, Becoming Glasses, optically correct in very detail—made just a little better and finished just a little finer than any other.
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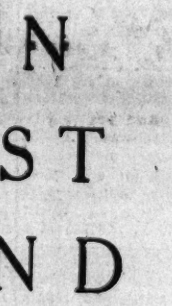


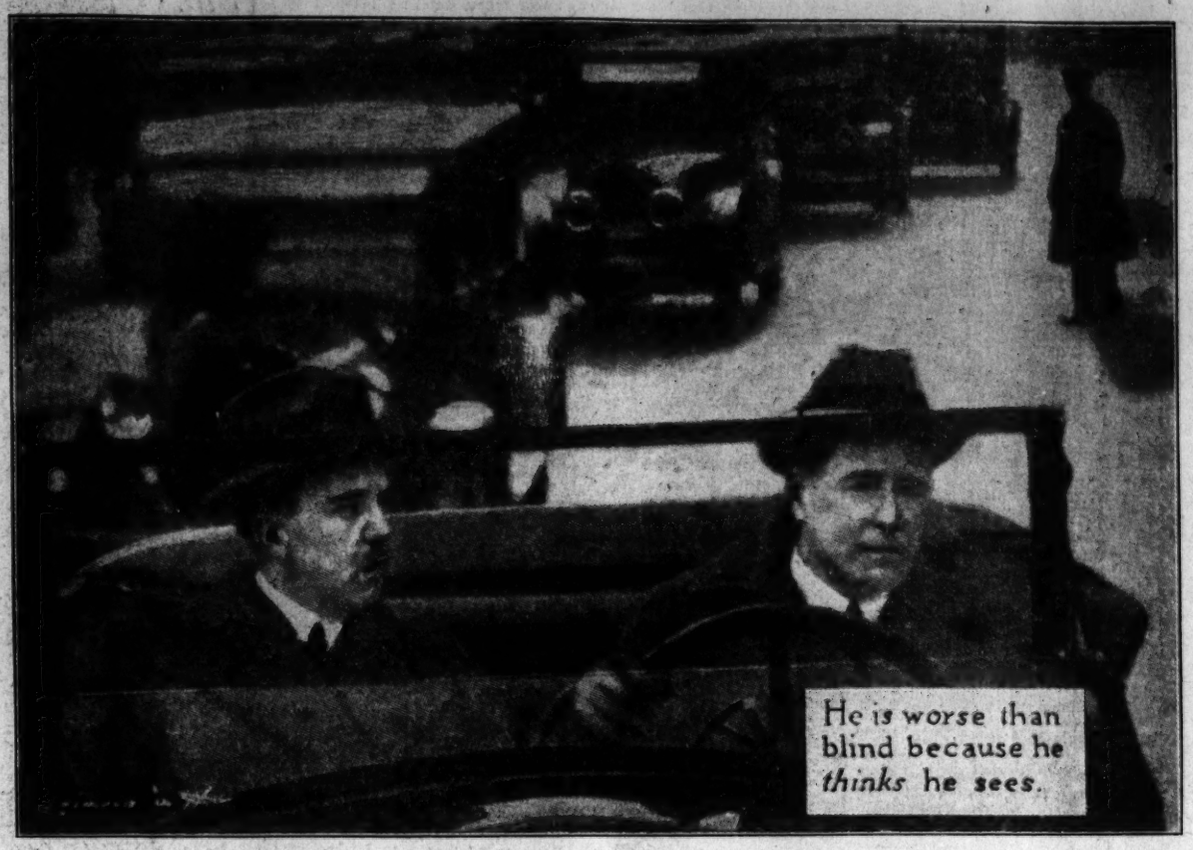
O.I.C.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE CO.

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

O.I.C.



Death at the Steering Wheel

"Good heavens, Jim, you almost got that child!"

"Well, I didn't, did I?" snarled the man at the wheel, pale and quaking. "Close thing, though, I'll say; but honest, I never saw her till she was nearly under, and if it hadn't been for this traffic jam just ahead—"

"Exactly," responded his friend in level tones. "You'd have been a murderer, no less; and all because you're too obstinate to get those wretched eyes of yours examined. You know that you can't see things down the street worth a cent!"

"That's my business," muttered Jim, resentfully.

"That may be true when you are not driving your car," replied his friend; "but your record of four accidents in four months makes your eyesight the affair of everbody who has to use the streets."

"All nonsense! Why, I can *read* without any trouble—and if I can *read* I can drive!"

In the twinkling of an eye

Yet—four accidents had been marked up against him. That eternal effort to adjust shortsighted eyes to distance interferred with his ability to apply brakes and shift gears quickly. It cut down the swiftness and sureness with which his hands and feet responded to the brain message that cried "Stop!" Although he could *read*, he was incapacitated for *safe driving*.

Every second car you see is driven by a person who needs glasses; and probably every *fifth* car by one whose vision is defective that he should never have been granted a license. Magistrate McAdoo of New York City declares that 60,000 people are injured by motor cars in that city every year. Over 1,000 a week in one city alone! "The toll of life and limb from automobile accidents in this city," he says, "is frightful."

How to remedy a condition so deadly

Why not begin with yourself? You, unconsciously, may be a menace to public safety. You can't be sure you aren't until you have your eyes examined. Don't wait for a law compelling every driver to have his eyes examined before he is granted a driver's license. If you drive a car, your owe it to yourself, to your family, to every other driver and to every person who drives or walks on the street, to have your eyes examined today.

We have a large assortment of goggles to which can be fitted white or tinted lenses ground to your prescription
Reasonably priced at **$10.00** including lenses

Oculists' Institute Co.

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

Largest most modern and best equipped optical offices in the Orient

Our New York Letter

Movement To Found A New Zion; "Let There Be Light"; Rise Of The Franc; Jefferson's Home To Be Preserved; Re-Forestation Policy Of New York; World's Largest Industrial Organisation Reports

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

New York, March 25.—The present session of Congress has devoted much time and energy to conducting inquiries concerning oil leases and numerous things. The inevitable result has been, that but little has been done in the way of constructive legislation. The fact that disclosures following the investigations by Congressional Committees tend to show isolated cases of dereliection to duty and failure on the part of a few officials to observe the highest traditions of public service, should not be taken as indicative, much less conclusive, that the standards of public life have fallen to irretrievable depths. Quite the contrary is probably if not most likely true,

Public conscience has been quickened and developed immeasurably in recent years and the public expects of officials that the affairs of office shall be transacted upon a high plane. This requirement calls for men of the highest integrity of thought and ethical conduct. There has been nothing disclosed in Washington during current inquiries which in any sense or important particular should be permitted to shake the confidence here in, or impair the prestige abroad, of this country. The apparent zeal characteristic of such investigations as those in progress is merely indicative of the impatience of the people with anything even remotely savoring of scandal. The ethics of men in public life are scrutinised sharply and carefuly by a highly intelligent and widely read constituency, a fact which operates to reduce temptation and lessen danger of public servants deviating from the paths of rectitude. Another explanation which might be advanced as to the reasons for maintaining confidence in public men is that efforts of opposing parties are usually enough to insure publicity and wholesome criticism of all things where criticism may be made. Publicity of short-comings or conduct unbecoming officials may always be depended upon with a reasonable degree of certainly in American politics. This fact is one which produces a healthy effect and acts as a deterrent or prevention upon those who might otherwise be inclined to take a false step.

PUBLICITY EFFECTS

It should be borne in mind that America is said to be a land of free speech and press. This freedom may extend rather far at times and assume the proportions of license, things often do seem worse than they really are. Pitiless publicity, therefore, probably acts as a very effective check, in which case the end may be said to justify the means. Such publicity tends strongly to correct abuses and discourage those who might be prone to error.

The recent oil investigations, for example, while springing from isolated and exceptional instances of failure in public trust and the betrayal thereof, will end with, and result in, integrity in official places being elevated to a loftier and firmer foundation. If in the meantime constructive legislation languishes and is delayed, curative measures will ultimately follow and the country will emerge from it and be no worse for the deay. Probably Thomas Jefferson was right when he said: "Should things go wrong at any time, the people will set them to rights by the peaceable exercise of their elective rights."

NEW ZION MOVEMENT

The Palestine Restoration Fund drives are under way. Reports that are current indicate that progress is being made in the interest of the establishment of a new Zion in the Holy Land. The Jews of the United States are conducting a campaign to raise $5,000,000, and New York City's quota is fixed at $1,500,000. A campaign national in scope and determined in spirit is being made for funds to further the project. It has been pointed out that a settlement of 10,000 Jewish families in Palestine annually will make it possible for that number to support three times as many more in the land there by the product of their own labor and that without increased or additional expense to the organisation in this and other countries.

Under the proposed plan it has been estimated that a yearly settlement of approximately 150,00 persons will probably be within the realm of realisation at no far distant time.

If statements being made by speakers and writers of the Jewish race are to be taken at their face value one may not do otherwise than conclude that the effort which is under way to raise funds will result in some substantial measure of success and that those behind the effort are actuated by motives of a high order.

The statement has been make that impetus has come to the plan as a result of some things which have occurred during the past few monting. In this connection mention has been amde of the pending Johnson Immigration Bill in Congress to restrict immigration, the Ku Klux Klan and to Mr. Ford's views as expressed. Whetner these things have tended to accelerate the movement and arouse interest in the Cause is unknown.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann is president of the World Zionist Organisation which seeks to rebuild Palestine as a Jewish homeland so much needed as an outlet for the persecuted Jews of Europe at this time.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT"

"Let there be light" seems likely to become a slogan of present day physicians who treat tuberculosis according to discussions appearing in current medical journals and magazines devoted to health of the individual. The point is made that sunlight has a thereaphy value in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis and is useful in curing many other diseases. The inverse of the proposition is also true and those who dwell in smoke laden atmosphere are subject to injury because the sun cannot fully diffuse its disinfecting and invigorating properties. Rickets is also mentioned as a disease which is readily amenable to the action of sunlight. Now, the view is expressed that sunlight has first claim as a curative agency and diet is forced into second place although formerly diet was considered of primary importance. Sun-baths apparently have to be regulated with the same degree of care as other baths and it is said to be important that a study of each individual be made and the dose of sunlight regulated to meet the requirements of each case. This would seem to rest upon the reaction, exhaustion, rise in temperature and other conditions of the patient. Probably it is difficult to over-estimate the therepeutic values and virtues of sunlight, fresh air and wholesome food; and to these might be added an application of the proper psychological law to govern each patient's case with a view to sucuring the most desirable mental reactions.

The story runs that physicians discovered the value of sunlight when it was noted that meat exposed to sunlight in high altitude showed a strange absence of putrefaction. Different methods of combating disease in different countries have been used with good results.

RISE OF THE FRANC

Recently the fall of the franc was news; more recently the rise of the franc has been news, and the question is as to whether the franc's action in the future will continue to engage the attention of the financial circles as it has during the past three weeks. No one seems to know at this time whether it will go much higher, remain where it is or take another precipituous decline in value. Expression of opinion concerning the franc's present status and its future varies widely with the circles close to Germany predicting subsequent disaster and prophecying that something more will have to be done than borrowing from Wall Street Bankers as was recently done. From the same circles there has come criticism of Ambassador Herrick who is reported to have purchased $200,000 worth of francs at their lowest figure.

The present advance and the advance in the value of the franc during the past few days seems to have somewhat alarmed some of those in English financial circles and from them has come expressions indicating a fear that the rapid rise in the franc's value is fraught with danger.

The French themselves are predicting still higher values for the franc for a long time to come. To the casual observer, to the layman who is untutored in such matters, one opinion is about as good as another. Meanwhile the case falls into the category of mooted questions and will likely remain there until subsequent events shall have thrown their light upon it.

JEFFERSON'S HOME

The Chairman of the Thomas Jenerson Memorial Foundation entertained more than a thousand crippled children from the Public School of New York City at the Hippodrome on the 21st instant. This was the first of a series of similar entertainments which are planned in connection with the campaign being conducted to raise funds for the purchase and preservation of "Monticello" the home of the Third President of the United States and the Author of the Declaration of the Independence.

It is contemplated to make of the home of Jefferson at Monticello, Virginia, a national patriotic shrine and after its dedication it is believed that pilgrimages may be made there in the future as in the past they have been made to Mount Vernon, Virginia, the home of George Washington.

The Director of the Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York, has announced that subscriptions will be received to defray the expense of a bust of Jefferson in that Gallery of distinguished Americans where an unveiling is scheduled for May 13 of several busts. The cost of such a bust is $3,000. Recently, the Director called attention to the fact that among the busts to be unveiled was that of John Adams, the second President who was a personal friend of Jefferson and a political antagonist. It was pointed out that it would be unfortunate for the Hall of Fame to hold a bust of Adams and not Jefferson. This observation gave the necessary impetus to the movement and it is expected that with the help of newspapers throughout the country the Jefferson bust will be unveiled in May along with the other unveilings.

RE-FORESTATION POLICY

Recent reports indicate that the Committee on State Conservation for New York has been active during 1923 in connection with the distribution of young trees for re-forestation purposes. While the damage to forests by fire during last year amounted to less than $25,000, it is becoming quite generally recognised that a continuous policy of replanting trees should be carried on for the benefit of future generations. Approximately 9,000,00 saplings were given out for planting purposes in the State and this year the program of the forest service contemplates a distribution of even a larger number of trees than ever before. It is hoped that other states will follow the example of New York and that the need for not only preserving present existing forests, but also of doing something in a substantial way for the future will become more widely prevalent among the authorities throughout the country.

This continent had what appeared at one time to be an unlimited supply of wood for all purposes. The people were accustomed to use timber in a wasteful and prodigal manner and it is this habit that has occasioned an alarming depletion of such important resources. To be sure the consumption of wood is being reduced by virtue of the growing use of substitutes, but it is reasonable to assume that there will always be a legitimate place for wood products irrespective of the advance of civilisation. The important thing would seem to be to develop a nation-wide policy of replanting and the leadership of the states in this movement would seem to be highly desirable. It is to be hoped that other states will follow New York in this matter.

LARGEST INDUSTRIAL REPORT

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, said to be the World's largest industrial organisation, has been made public. A few statements based thereon appear to be interesting. In 1923 the gross business transacted by said company amounted to 1,571,414,483 dollars, upon which the net earnings were in round numbers $108,707,900, which latter sum became available for dividends to stock-holders. The pay roll for 1923 aggregated something like $469,502,634, divided among 260,786 employes at an estimated average wage of $5.83 per day.

The report in question comments in a way to indicate that the demand for iron and steel products was satisfactory to those at the head of the corporation and that as compared with the period of depression of about two years during 1921 and 1922 business was good. The report further indicates that the twelve-hour day has been abolished in the steel industry and that probably a majority of the mills are operating on an eight-hour basis at the present time. Plans governing operations for 1924 contemplate the expenditure og $90,000,000 in connection with plant extensions and repairs.

Scarcely a quarter of a century ago the corporation was formed with certain new conceptions of service including one that there were to be realised profits by fair and reasonable methods of co-operation and fair prices to the purchasing public. The theory wag advanced that losses occur only when selling prices are lowered at the sacrifice of invested capital.

Wages absorbed less than one third of the cost of production in the early years of the corporation's existence and today wages consume approximately 40 percent of the cost of production.

SENTIMENT AGAINST WAR

From a survey of current, wide-range discussion with reference to war and its horrors, sentiment seems to be growing in favor of a new international order wherein an absolute abolishment of war may be decreed. The various groups, leagues for peace and representatives of religious and other bodies, are voicing with renewed zeal and insistency opinions well calculated to further the cause in international peace and universal brotherhood.

The spiritual, political and economic forces affecting and influencing international affairs are being looked into and studied in the light of recent revelations resulting from the world war. It would seem strange, indeed, if these discussions and studies fail to quicken the intelligence and influence the attitude of people in a way that will result in a larger and more widespread desire for peace among all nations.

The Kaiser, it was the consensus of opinion during the treaty negotiations after the war, ought to have been tried and punished for the crime of precipitating the war; but there existed no adequate international law governing the subject, defining the crime of starting the war nor assessing an appropriate penalty therefore. The situation, therefore, on a much huger scale was somewhat analagous to the one that confronted the world when duelling between individuals was the accepted modus operandi for adjusting disputes and settling differences of honor. During that period it was perfectly proper and legal to challenge, accept and fight a duell. Men could not be brought to trial, convicted and punished for killing pursuant to the rules of the contest. But there came a time when the old order changed. Public conscience had at last awakened and laws were passed putting an end to the practice. Public conscience revolted at the spilling of human blood upon green grass at sunrise. Alexander Hamilton, the genius of the times, had fallen a victim to the system from a bullet fired one early morning on the heights of the historic Hudson overlooking the City of New York from whence he had gone to defend his honor. Others fell and had been falling for generations before the public arose and passed legislation abolishing the custom.

The contention is advanced at this time that adequate international law should be passed to fix the responsibility for war upon those responsible for its making. The discussions being so widely conducted at this time make the following points among others: that 40,000,000 persons have lost their lives during and subsequent to the world war, either or, both as a direct or indirect result thereof; that the "war to end war" slogan failed miserably because the seeds of future war were sown by the world war; and that the war to "make the world safe for Democracy" was also futile for the reason that there is no safety in sight today.

The League of Nations also has its champions who are still abroad and very vocal. Attention is directed to the fact that in 1920 the League existed only on paper, while today it has a record of achievement behind it, of deeds to its credit; and that it ought to be judged by its works rather than by what its early critics prophesied it would do and would not do. Other advocates of world peace are urging closer co-operation of the United States by adhesion to the World Court plan recommended by the late President Harding. Still others want a closer relation between English speaking peoples and argue that would be a step in the right direction. In the meantime agitation ought to results in education.

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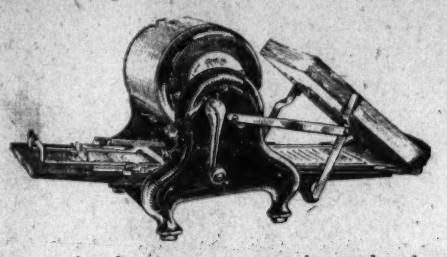

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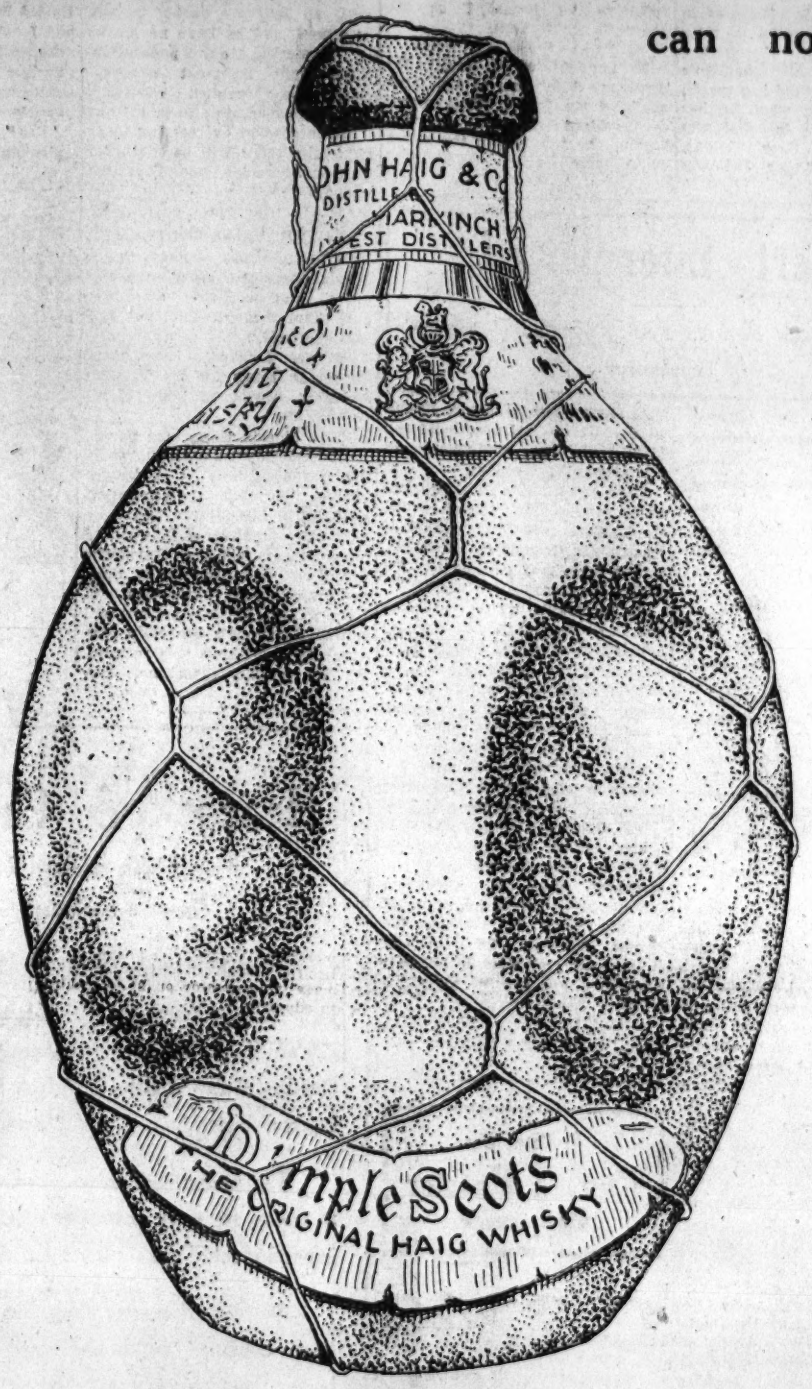

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Our Bremen Letter

Germany's Shipyards Idle; Broadcasting; North German Lloyd And Ellis Island; German Vitality; Motor Versus Missionary; Other Events

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Bremen, March 21.—Employers have answered the refusal of the men to accept the Hamburg award of a 54 hour week, declared binding by the Minister of Labor, by a lock-out in all the shipyards of the country.

Bremen is indignant at the stepmotherly treatment of the Government in refusing her a broadcasting station of her own. So the Society for Wireless Telegraphy, the Firm Armgart and Kohler and other influential people have put their heads together and decided that the Bremen Stadt Theater would be ideal for the erection of a transmitter. Plans drawn up by the engineer Herr K. Armgart have been submitted to the Postmaster General. As the Armgart Firm undertakes the setting up of the transmitter on the condition of handing it over at any time to the Telegraph Administration of the Reich for a sum to be agreed upon beforehand; as the Director of the Theater, Herr Otto has promised his co-operation in supplying the material to be broadcast, there seems no reason why the project should not be favorably considered.

With the new 50 kilowatt transmitter (Lorenz Poulsen system), just set up at Konigswusterhausen, Germany possesses the largest broadcasting station in Europe. With it she can supply the whole northern hemisphere with news. She hopes by this means to establish closer relations with China.

Hamburg's broadcasting transmitter is to be set up by the beginning of March. Instead of a microphone it is to have a cathodephone, the apparatus which led to the solution of the speaking film problem.

The first meeting of the Bremen Radio Club was held the other day. Dr. Hertzell, Dr. Kunze and Director Hoffmann were chosen to form a scientific committee for providing members with a uniform questionaire for the recording of their experiences.

The motor cyclists who had won through in the polar conditions prevailing everywhere in Northern Germany recently, received a warm welcome first at Hamburg and then in Bremen where they arrived on a stormy 1st of March and the 14th day of their great ride over Germany. From Rostock to Kiel the race was run in a blizzard. This thinned the ranks of the cyclists, many of whom gave up in Lubeck. The snow-choked roads made the stage Kiel—Hamburg—Bremen one of the most difficult of all. The heavy machines, as was to be expected under such conditions, came off best of all. Hamburg presented a laurel wreath to Herr Jockel, the organising engineer of the race. Messrs. Raatz and Schulz provided light refreshments in their garage. A representative of the Senate welcomed the riders at the Loigny Platz. Then the run was continued to Bremen where the first comers arrived early in the afternoon, the last late at night. At a dinner given to the cyclists in the Parkhaus and attended by members of various motor sport clubs, Senator H. S. Meyer dwelt on the importance of such a race (run it may be remembered to test material not men) at a time when the motor car and the motor cycle from being a luxury of the few, are fast becoming the necessity of the many. That the idea of holding such a race should have started in the Occupied Territory was a feather in the cap of the Cologne Club for Motor Sport. On the 2nd March the cyclists started for Hanover where as elsewhere they were received by enthusiastic crowds. After paying a tribute to Fieldmarshal Hindenburg, they continued their journey now nearing its end, as but one more stage, that of Dortmund, separates them from Cologne whence they started on their seventeen days' ride.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND ELLIS ISLAND

The North German Lloyd officials have finished their inspection of the conditions for emigrants on Ellis Island, N.Y. It is believed that the outcome will be new measures on the part of the steamship company for ensuring the comfort of the emigrants.

Why the rather unusual proceeding of getting a famous boxer to lecture on himself and his sport in a Berlin concert room? As a rule a boxer confines himself to the muscular demonstration of his sport. Was it perhaps the desire to cast the mantle of respectability over fistycuffs so as to allow people who have hitherto only dared to admire it in secret, to declare their delight in it openly. It looks almost like it. For, after delivering himself of the theory, Breitenstrater, "divesting himself of his dinner jacket," we are told, gave his audience practical examples of his art. Breitenstrater is for the moment one of Germany's most popular heroes. There is of course nothing like variety. As a change from a military hero, a boxer is at least a novelty. But the public is a fickle animal. We have yet to see how it stands the defeat of its hero who was knocked out in the third round of his fight with Samson-Korner on the 29th of February.

A charming little story is told of the Norwegian novelist Bjornsen. The German Union (Deutscher Verein) in Christiana was recently celebrating its 40th anniversary. Bjornsen gave a lecture on the occasion, on Germany and the vitality of the German people. To illustrate this vitality he told the following tale:—"Once upon a time there were two frogs, the one an optimist, the other a pessimist. One night both fell into a bowl of milk. In spite of frantic efforts neither could get out. At last the pessimist gave up the struggle and sank to the bottom. But the optimist trampled and trampled as before. And lo! in the morning he found himself on solid ground, he was standing—on butter.

MOTOR VERSUS MISSIONARY

According to the Weser Zeitung, Henry Ford, America's Motor King, informed an interviewer that he looked to China as the best motor market of the future. He believes the motor will do more to open up the country than either railways or missionaries.

There were 8,600 women students in Germany last term. Their favorite studies are medicine, political economy, philosophy, philology, history and physical science. About 500 women are studying in the technical academies (Hochschulen).

The proprietor of the Ostermann Restaurant, Reeperbahn, was apparently failed to the ground the other night on entering his flat. Ostermann had left the restaurant after midnight accompanied by his son and some of the staff. On reaching his home in the Kleine Seiler Strasse, he sent his son upstairs, said goodbye to his staff and returned to the restaurant where he spoke to the watchman. He then returned home. About 2:30 his wife hearing a dull thud, went to the door of her flat. She found it open and her husband lying bleeding and unconscious on the threshold. A doctor was fetched and had Ostermann conveyed to Barmbeck Hospital where he died without regaining consciousness. Ostermann's purse was found near the door, his pocket-book was in his greatcoat pocket and his watch chain was torn. Whether robbery was the motive of the crime or not was impossible to determine at the moment of its discovery.

PREFERS GERMANY DYES

According to the figures recently published by the American Chemical Society, the efforts to oust German products in the chemical sphere have been only partially successful. America has so far not succeeded in manufacturing the equivalent of German coal tar products. While the American article is exported American dye users prefer the German product for their own use. The import of these has risen 50 percent since last year and might have been greater but for the obstacle of the Ruhr Occupation. America cannot beat Germany either in chemical drugs. Though the American export of these is 20 percent higher than in 1922 and twice as much as the pre-War figure, it scarcely corresponds to the amount (1.5 milliard dollars) invested in the industry from 1914 to 1923.

BAN DOCTORS

America which is the chief goal of emigrant Germans today, is growing restive. German doctors of the get-rich-quick type are settling in her towns and snatching patients from the American-born medicine man. This is distinctly unfair, seeing American doctors are not allowed to practise in Germany. Moreover some of these Germans are not over scrupulous in the means they adopt for bagging dollars in double quick time. Friendly advice from Chicago suggests that these people had better stay where they are. This advice is not likely to be followed. The young and enterprising elements of the nation—insofar as they do not give up an intellectual calling altogether and take to business which is the only way of making money in Germany today—will always prefer the risk of going abroad to the hard and often hopeless struggle which is their lot here.

Emil C. Lampe who died on the 21st of January last at Brooklyn at the age of 66, was a printer by profession and had his own printing press. He was a Freemason, belonging to the Von Mensch Lodge 765. Here as in various German societies he played a leading part. He took a keen interest in all charitable work. His Fatherland has reason to be grateful for what he has done for Germany in that way since the war. Herr Lampe, Director of the Weser Company who died recently was a near relative of his.

Germany did not discover America. But a painstaking German American has discovered that Germans gave the country her name. It was Mathias Ringmann, a German humanist living between 1482 and 1511 who published in the year 1507 a kind of cyclopaedia of the geographical knowledge of the age. In it he suggested that the new continent should be called after the Florentine Amerigo Vespucci. He had been much impressed by Vespucci's description of the country. Moreover, while Columbus lived and died in the belief that he had reached India by a new route, Amerigo was the first to realise that a new continent had been discovered. In a map of the world published by a friend and collaborater of Ringmann and dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian in 1507, the new continent appears under the name of "Amerika." Ringmann and his friend have therefore every right to be regarded as the country's godfathers.

GUSTAV ROSICKE DIES

By the death of Dr. Rosicke the Agrarians lose one of the stalwarts of the Party. Well known as President of the Agrarian League, he was one of the ablest of its members.

Ebert Interviewed

German President Does Not Fear Monarchy; No Danger Of Communism

(In view of the German elections, which were scheduled to be held today, the following interview with President Ebert, the first he has granted in the last two years, is of particular interest and significance).

BY DREW PEARSON

Berlin, Germany — President Ebert does not fear the Monarchist movement in Germany, according to a statement which he gave me in an exclusive interview.

The President believes that a most necessary step in the settlement of present turmoil here, is the announcement by the United States of a firm and definite policy toward Europe. And he added that the American people might just as well wake up to the fact that they can never collect their Allied war debts.

This was the first interview which the German President has granted in the last two years. The Kaiser, all Germans admit, talked too much, but Ebert has gone so far to the other extreme that his people criticise him. Part of Herr Ebert's modesty may be due to the secret "black armies" of the monarchists, which do not make public appearances extremely enjoyable for any German leader these days; part also can be attributed to the fact that Herr Ebert is essentially a man of the people, and hates to have a fuss made over him every time he sets foot outside his own door.

Ebert began life as a saddlemaker and was put into the Presidency by the Socialist Party, of which he was the leader at the time of the Revolution in 1918. Today, his former Socialist friends derisively define him as being as socialistic as Hugo Stinnes. Certainly one statement that Herr Ebert gave me, signified that he was working hand and glove with the arch-enemy of socialism—big business.

I had asked if the Ruhr problem could not be better settled by the combination and co-ordination of French and German industrialists, rather than by governments. To which he immediately replied:

"I personally would welcome and have worked for an alliance between German and French business men, the breaking down of economic boundaries by the exchange of coal and coke is mutually advantageous, and would help to heal political wounds. But the other party—France—has always insisted that politics must be settled before economics."

CHAMPIONS DEMOCRACY

His critics to the contrary, Friedrich Ebert is considered the strongest man in Germany. Cabinet after cabinet has capsised leaving Ebert to salvage the broken remains, form a new government and steer it between the rocks and shoals of Communism and Monarchism. It is predicted that when Ebert falls, what small start Germany may have made toward democracy, will be lost with him.

The President received me in the former palace of Bismarck. Although reports of Monarchist coups and Communist uprisings had been pouring in during the past few days, and although bread riots were going on within a few blocks of the palace, Herr Ebert showed no symptoms of worry or nervousness.

"Will the German Reich withstand the Monarchist coups?" was my first question to the President.

"I do not fear the Monarchist," he replied cheerfully, "But of course if outside forces are successful in strangling our trade, and if economic conditions, accordingly, become very much worse, it is impossible to predict what will happen."

Next I asked, if there was danger of a Communist uprising.

"If trade continues as at present, so that we cannot import or export, and so have no means of employing our population, there might be great danger," Herr Ebert replied carefully, weighing everything he said. "But if we succeed in overcoming these difficulties there will be continued harmony between employers and workers."

"It is true "he continued," that the German people have a deeply ingrained sense of social order. But even this may not pull them through the food and fuel shortage."

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

"What, I asked is the most important thing for the English speaking world to know about Germany!"

"The biggest thing for people to understand," he said, puckering his forehead into a mass of seams, "is that the reparation problem is inseparably bound up with the problem of Inter-Allied indebtedness, and that Germany's unsettled condition is, in turn, contingent upon reparations. It follows that until the debts are settled, Germany's economic condition is bound in a chaotic state. We can neither export nor import, and we cannot pay our debts until we are able to trade.

"The American people, in particular," he went on, "will do Europe the greatest service by taking part in the Reparations Commission according to the Treaty of Versailles, and in helping to settle both the Allied debts and Reparations."

"Do you believe the United States should cancel the Allied war debts?" I asked.

"You put the question very directly," president Ebert answered, smilingly, and after a pause continued. "I would not put it quite that way, but it might lead to the same thing. After all, it is just as well that the Americans fully realise the questionable nature of the assets they have in Europe."

I pointed out to President Ebert that there was a very large and important section of American opinion which was strongly opposed to participation by the United States in European affairs, and I asked him if America could do anything which would be really effective toward bringing about a settlement without such active participation.

"Yes," replied Herr Ebert, unhesitatingly, "if the American government was willing to express its opinion in a clear and definite way such as no one could misunderstand, such an expression of opinion would undeniably help to clear the atmosphere and have an important influence on Europe."

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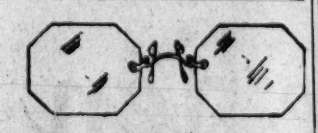

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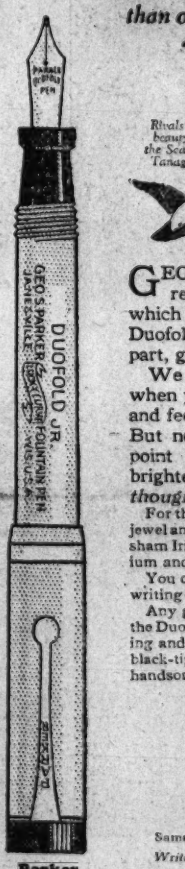

Parker Duofold Jr.

GEO. S. PARKER worked 30 years to reach the perfection in a fountain pen which he gives the world in the celebrated Duofold. Shouldn't you then, for your part, give Duofold a friendly trial?

We know the surprise that's in store when you grasp its business-like barrel and feel its balanced swing in your hand. But not until you try its super-smooth point on paper will your delight glow brightest. *Writing via Duofold gives thought free rein!*

For the Duofold point is as smooth as a polished jewel and needs no "breaking in." This point is not sham Iridium—it's NATIVE TASMANIAN Iridium and costs us over three times more.

You can't wear it out in a lifetime; no style of writing can distort it; noinks or acids can corrode it.

Any good stationer or jeweler will let you try the Duofold. Get it and don't miss the thrill of owning and using this world-famed pen classic. Its black-tipped, lacquer-red barrel makes Duofold the handsomest pen to own and the hardest pen to lose.

Parker Lucky Curve Duofold
With The 25 Year Point

Duofold — Same except for size
Lady Duofold — With ring for chatelaine

Write or telephone us if your jeweler or stationer cannot supply you.

Commercial Press, Ltd.

Notice To Subscribers

In an endeavor to produce an even better paper than was formerly the case—an endeavor which the steadily growing popularity of THE CHINA PRESS has proved to be successful—the publishers have recently increased the editorial staff, supplemented the cable and foreign correspondence services, added a pictorial news section, and improved the editorial and feature contents. These improvements naturally entail a much heavier cost of production, and thus we are reluctantly compelled to increase our rates of subscription, as from April 1st, as follows:

One Year	Mex.	$28.00
Six Months	„	15.00
Four Months	„	10.50
One Month	„	2.75

Postage to outports, etc. $6.00 per annum extra.

Under the new rates subscribers will still obtain THE CHINA PRESS more cheaply than it can be purchased day by day on the street. Allowing 312 publishing days to the year (230 weekdays and 52 Sundays), the annual cost, if purchased on the street, is $36.40.

(Clip at this point)

The Circulation Manager,
The China Press, Inc.,
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Before going on furlough or leaving Shanghai for a holiday, don't forget to call at The China Press offices, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and arrange to have your paper forwarded.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SHANGHAI!

Herring—
Hall—
Marvin
Safes
and
Vault Doors

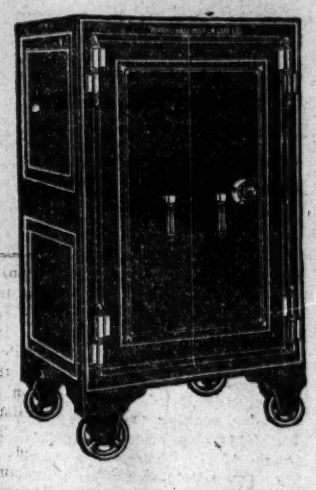
PROTECTION

On March 27th another chapter was added to the long story of successful protection that is ascribed to Herring-Hall-Marvin Safes. One supplied to The Shanghai Times was surrounded by a roaring furnace for four days in the disastrous fire which completely gutted the Times Building. Not only was the Yale Lock found to be in good working condition but the safe afforded complete protection to the contents, which were not damaged in the slightest degree, by either fire or water.

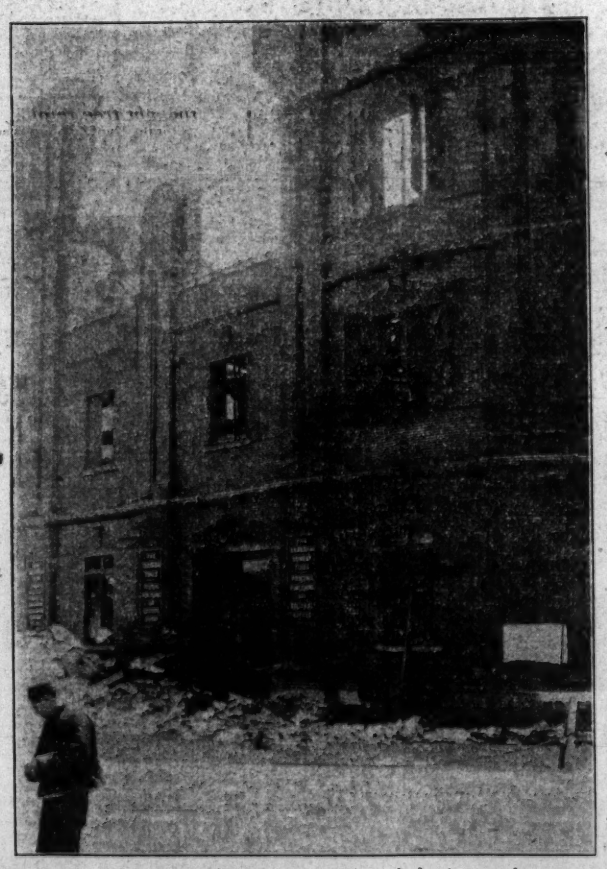
Herring—
Hall—
Marvin
Safes
and
Vault Doors

Are your valuable documents similarly protected?

Fireman standing above the Herring-HallMarvin Safe.

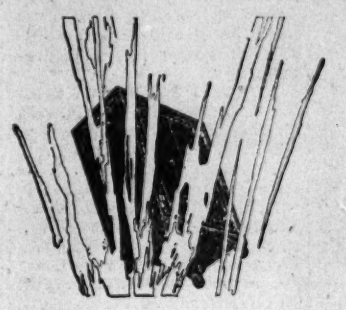


Safe cleared of debris, with the Yale Combination Lock intact. Notice the remains of a huge beam, almost burned through.



The shell of the building gives an idea of the intense heat to which the safe was subjected.

Dimensions of Safe:
Height 44 ins., Width 30 ins., Depth 28 ins.
Number 15 Line.



Will your safe stand this?

AFTER several hours of terrific heat, when the building falls and brick walls, heavy girders and debris carry your safe down into the very heart of the raging furnace, will *your* safe continue to protect your valuable papers? The New Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe *will!*

For five and one-quarter hours it withstood the killing heat of a temperature raging up to 2100 degrees Fahrenheit, without even endangering the papers within. The inside temperature was never over 300 degrees.

Interchangeable filing equipment for the interior to suit your requirements.

The sixteen larger sizes bear the "A" Label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.; the six smaller sizes bear the "B" Label. Manufactured by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio

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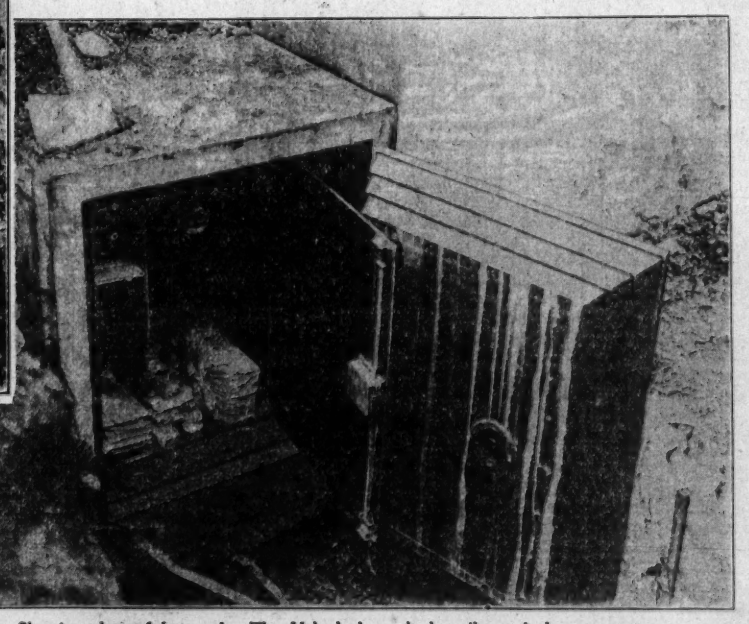
Herring-Hall-Marvin
SAFE
No. 4-A



Showing the safe opened. The Yale lock worked easily and the contents of the safe were found unharmed.

See our complete line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Safes

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United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, May 5, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

MOTION TO SET FOR HEARING

Cause No. 2203, Brandt and Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel and Co. Inc., W. Y. Char; Sellett and Blume.

MOTION TO VACATE DEFAULT

Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer and Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling. Shoop and Chalaire; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

HEARINGS

May 6, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. Rodger and Husar; Shoop and Chalaire; Davies and Bryan.

May 7, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read and Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; to take deposition. Haskell and Moss; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

May 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation. W. Y. Char, L. K. Kentwell; Shoop and Chalaire.

May 9, 1924, 2 p.m., Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; to take deposition. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder; Chalaire and Franklin.

HEARINGS:

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane; on motion to set; assigned.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al; on motion to set; assigned.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2404, Magdalena Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; on demurrer; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion to file amended answer; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; on motion to amend answer; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; on motion to separate causes of action; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2353, A. Rau v. L. V. C. Rau; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff and P. Erickson; submitted.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; on motion for judgment by default; submitted.

April 22, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of J. W. Schoenfeld, R. C. Giffen, Plaintiff, P. Martin, W. E. O'Hara; continued.

April 23, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of P. Angus, F. Huntington, W. I. Eisler, C. E. Mellamby, B. C. Halle, S. A. Ransom, W. G. Hiltner, D. W. Murphy; continued.

April 24, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; testimony taken of plaintiff, E. M. Mark, G. Mark, P. Giovannini; continued.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; testimony taken of Dr. Selomon, R. S. Haskell, Chen Ah Sung, F. C. Soo, K. S. Park, H. S. Honigsberg, H. H. Winburg, plaintiff; submitted.

April 26, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. United States Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of Dr. E. Birt, plaintiff; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 26, 1924, Crim. No. 594, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; testimony taken of Yao Kya Kwung, Dosunda Singh; submitted.

April 24, 1924, Cause No. 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; temporary injunction.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; order sustaining demurrer.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; order overruling demurrer.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; order granting leave to file amended answer.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; order granting leave to amend answer.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; order to amend complaint.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. James C. Crevling; order declaring defendant in default.

April 29, 1924, Cause No. 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; order appointing administrator.

(By the Commissioner)

April 26, 1924, Crim. No. 594, U. S. v. A. C. Davis; defendant fined $2 and costs remitted.

April 26, 1924, Civil No. 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

May 1, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; for arguments.

May 2, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; to take depositions.

May 6, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation.

May 8, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation.

May 13, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. G. Crane.

May 13, 1924, 10.30 a.m., Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.

May 14, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1508, Fur and Wool Trading Co. (D. Diedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

May 14, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.

May 15, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China), Ltd.

May 20, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 21, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 22-23, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.

May 27, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co., Inc. et al.

May 28, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

April 23, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

April 23, 1924, Cause No. 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. The Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

April 23, 1924, Cause No. 2425, Mrs. Hu et al v. The Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

April 23, 1924, Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co., Ltd.; notice to produce.

April 24, 1924, Cause No. 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; petition; summons issued; notice.

April 24, 1924, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. James C. Crevling; notice of motion.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; motion to separate causes; notice of motion.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; motion to amend answer.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of motion.

April 25, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Ins.; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

April 26, 1924, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; motion to set.

April 26, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; notice of motion.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; depositions; receipt for community share.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; amended answer.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2389, In re Sarah B. Goodrich's estate; inventory.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

April 28, 1924, Cause No. 2428, U. S. v. Herbert P. Jackson; information.

April 29, 1924, Cause No. 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; administrator's bond.

(By the Commissioner)

April 24, 1924, Civil No. 162, Soocha Singn v. The American Express Co.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

April 29, 1924, Crim. No. 597, U. S. v. J. B. Webb; complaint; warrant issued.

World Progress Of The Churches

Protestant progress in Italy is reported in the annual meeting of the Waldensian Aid Society in New York. Among other significant achievements recorded during the year past, by the Waldensians is the concession made to their church by the Mussolini Government. When the Minister of Education decreed that, as a measure against atheism, the crucifix should be reinstated in every schoolroom in Italy, the Waldensians united in a vigorous protest to the Government. Immediately a supplementary edict was issued which declared that "the Waldensians will be free to chose a picture of Jesus blessing little children.

* * *

An interdenominational Chinese church has been organized in Chicago. Sixteen Protestant denominations, co-operating in the Chicago Church Federation, are helping to insure the budget of the church for this year. Chinese members have already begun a building fund for the erection of a new church building.

* * *

A conference on Christian politics, economics and citizenship was held at Birmingham, England, April 5 to 12. Commissions have been appointed to study such questions as property and industry, the home, treatment of crime, education, international relationships, Christianity and war. Following this conference plans will be made for another, in 1925, in America.

* * *

The centennial of the organization of the American Unitarian Association will be celebrated in Boston in May 1925. The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, secretary of the centenary commission, has just sailed for England to complete arrangements with leading English Unitarians to attend the celebration.

* * *

Labor organizations and Christianity were discussed for six Sunday noon conferences at the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass., beginning March 9. Men acquainted with both will speak at these forums.

* * *

To establish more friendly Franco-German relations, the representatives of the French Y. M. C. A., in a recent national conference, took steps to cooperate with the German Y. M. C. A. and to find, if possible, a ground of mutual understanding between the two countries.

* * *

On March 10 the authorities of the Greek Orthodox Church added 13 days to the old ecclesiastical calendar, making that date March 23. This step brings the notable events of the Christian year on the same date throughout the world. Thus, Russia, this year, celebrated Easter at the same time with other Christian nations.

* * *

There is evidence, these days, that American churches are recalling Martin Luther's statement that music is assigned the "highest place after theology." At the First Methodist Church, Pittsfield, Mass., a "minister of music" has been engaged. The National Society of Church Organists reports that the annual outlay by the churches of the United States for printed music, salaries for organists, professional singers, choir schools and similar items is $14,500,000. In addition, during 1923, $3,500,000 was spent for church organs.

* * *

The centennial of the establishment of the American Baptist Publication Society was celebrated on Feb. 25. This society issues 66 different periodical publications with an annual circulation of about 55,000,000 copies. Since the beginning of the work of this society more than 69,000,000 pages of tracts have been printed.

* * *

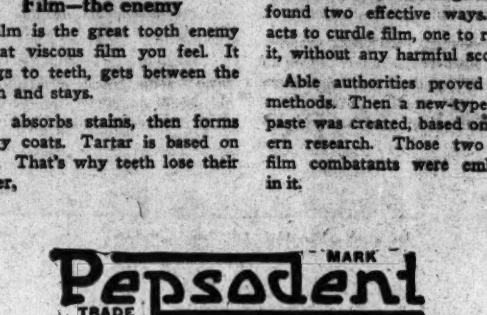
The Episcopal Church, in the United States, increased in membership slightly more than 1 per cent during 1923, or a total of 12,406 new members.

* * *

Defenders of the parochial schools in Michigan have leagued themselves against a proposed amendment of the state constitution requiring all children to attend a public school from the ages of 7 to 16. The opposition has been joined by Catholics, German Lutherans, Calvinistic Hollanders, and Seventh Day Adventists.

* * *

Of the 150,000 children who have been under the care of the Near East Relief, between 50,000 and 60,000 are still in orphanages, according to the Christian Century. This periodical proposes a continuance of the work of the Near East Relief—with the relief idea eliminated—as an educational organization. Already a large number of these dependent children have been given elementary schooling and are self-supporting. The continuation of this work, the Christian Century believes, would be an investment in international good will.



Nice Teeth

Combat that film if you seek that supreme charm

A few years ago, beautiful teeth were seen less often than now. Now millions show them. You see them everywhere. People are combating film.

Tooth troubles were almost universal. Now people combat the cause in a scientific way.

Won't you now learn what brought that change about?

Film—the enemy

Film is the great tooth enemy—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

It absorbs stains, then forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. That's why teeth lose their luster.

Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

That's how tooth troubles come.

The new methods

Now we daily fight that film. Dental science, after long research, found two effective ways. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved those methods. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it.

Pepsodent TRADE MARK

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, free from harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. On sale everywhere in two sizes.

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SHANGHAI

We Pay For Your Test

See Coupon

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. Careful people of some 50 nations now employ it, largely by dental advice.

Night and day

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize mouth acids as they form. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Thus it gives manifold power to these natural agents which night and day fight acids—the cause of tooth decay.

You'll welcome it

Pepsodent will delight you. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch these effects. Cut out this coupon and send it for a test. It will be a revelation.

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REPAIR This Week $1.00 ANY RX

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Open Until 3 a.m.

Wonderful Costumes!

Pretty Girls!

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At The Olympic Theatre

on Mon., Tues., Wed., & Thurs., May 5, 6, 7 & 8th at 9.15 p.m.

Showing The Irresistible Fun-Maker

Owen Moore

In His Latest and Most Perfect Farce Comedy

"LOVE is an AWFUL THING"

This comedy is absolutely the biggest thing in which Owen Moore and his famous, co-star Marjorie Daw have appeared.

Speed—Action—Suspense—Thrills and a continuous gale of laughter!

Reel for Reel—Laugh for Laugh "Love is an Awful Thing" excels any comedy ever made.

Human, Wholesome, Hilarious, Clean and Clever it is the best entertainment you can offer to your wife and children.

Come and Bring Your Family!

SPECIAL MUSIC

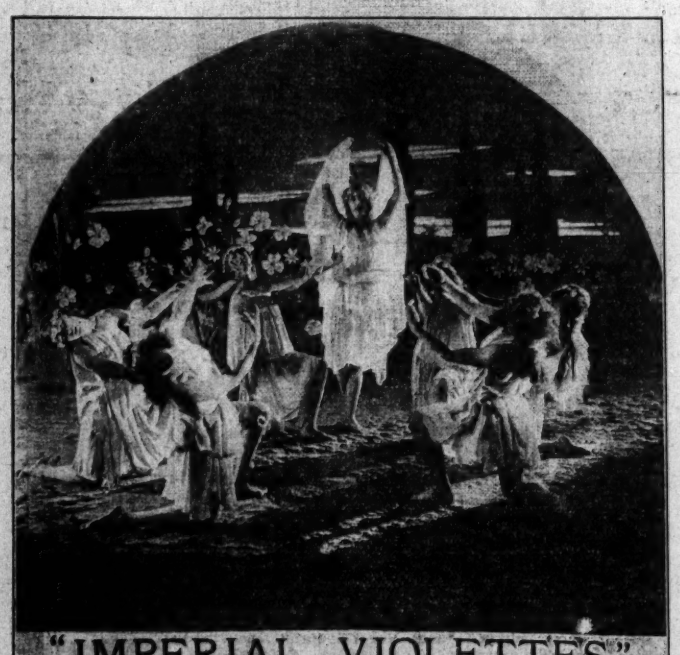
SELZNICK PICTURES
"LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING"---
---clean, wholesome farce without a single dull moment--the one perfect comedy feature of the year--bigger and better than Owen Moore's "Reported Missing" and that means one of the surest box-office successes ever made.

Announcement Extraordinary

Beginning on Monday, May 12th at 9.15 p.m. for One Week

Henry Roussell's Unique and Most Stupendous Super-Production

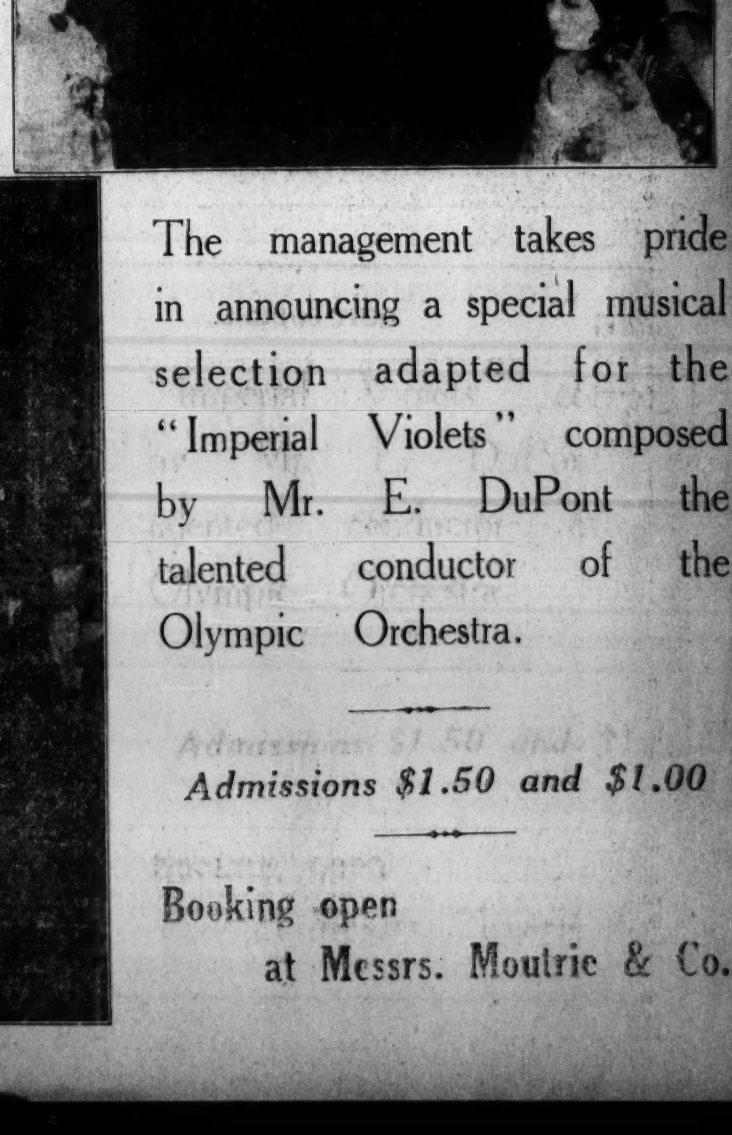
"IMPERIAL VIOLETS"



Featuring

Europe's Most Beautiful and Fascinating Stage and Screen Star
Raquel Meller

The story based on a historical incident relates one of the most romantic episodes of the beautful Empress Eugenie of France and the part played by the Young and Captivating Star, being one of the Greatest Screen Impersonations, is enacted with such a force and feeling that makes this wonderful Photoplay a masterpiece of pictorial art.



This unique production was directed by Henry Roussell and under his able hands, the highest dramatic effects were attained, which make all past achievements sink into insignificance.

The management takes pride in announcing a special musical selection adapted for the "Imperial Violets" composed by Mr. E. DuPont the talented conductor of the Olympic Orchestra.

Admissions $1.50 and $1.00

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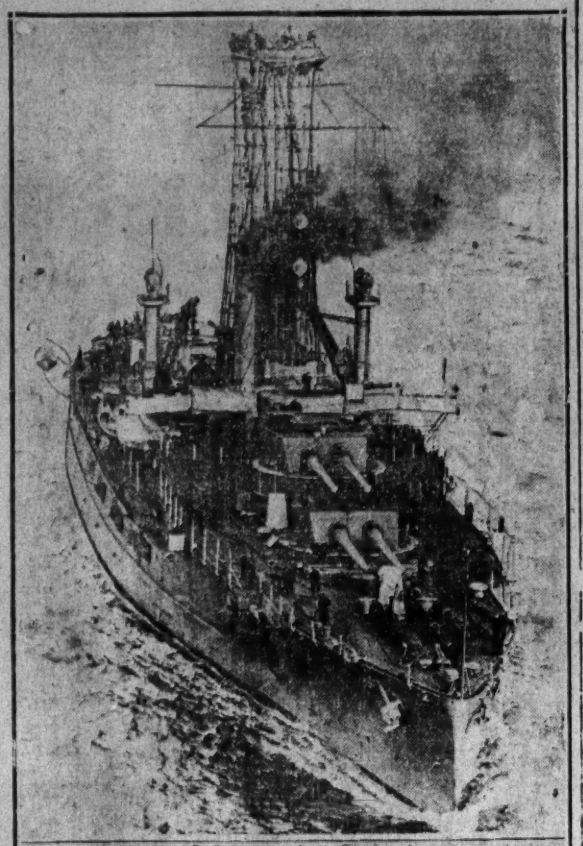
THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

FOUR BATTLESHIPS DECLARED UNFIT.

美政府現經工程專家之勘告謂海軍部所有戰艦中內有四艘其汽鍋之裝置均未妥善云



Four of the first line battleships of the U. S. Navy have been declared by expert engineers to have unfit boilers and have been ordered not to steam at more than twelve knots. This forces the ships to leave the winter manouvers and make for their home ports, where it will require several months to repair them. Congress in the past has refused to make appropriations for the boilers. The ships are the Utah, the Florida, the Wyoming and the Arkansas, all coal burners.

CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

(一)美國稅務總長梅崙 (二)法國陸軍總長李格拿 (三)協約委員會中袖珍斯 (四)巨商德斯史密司近自殺于華盛頓 (五)中央鐵道總辦海蘭司 (六)上議員克盛頓

Cables from Paris indicate that the Allied Commission, headed by Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, has reached a reparations agreement that is acceptable to both France and Germany. Fearing a military coupe d'etat in France, M. Maginot, Minister of War, is said to have issued secret orders to division commanders in the Paris district as to steps they are to take if a stage of siege is ordered. A resolution calling for the investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, has been passed by the Senate after being introduced by Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan. Albert Hall Harris, vice-president in charge of corporate relations of the New York Central Railroad, is said to be slated for the presidency, made vacant by the death of Alfred H. Smith. The divorced wife of Jesse Smith, intimate friend of Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, in whose Washington apartment Smith killed himself, swore before the Senate Investigating Committee that her husband and Daugherty were involved in many stock transactions and that he told her "they" had received stock for which they paid nothing.

PURGE LOS ANGELES' CHINATOWN OF EVIL

美國唐人街賽會中之一幕

All evil has been driven out of Chinatown in Los Angeles, according to the Chinese residents. Its parting was accompanied by the beating of tom-toms, thousands of firecrackers and the contribution of much money. The occasion was the annual dance of the Sacred Lion.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SENDS ENVOY.

法政府現委巴黎著名坤伶吉尼赴美宣傳法國文化開展美後將演講法國之詩詞學云

The French Government has appointed Mme. Irene Jeanning actress of the Athene Theatre, Paris, as special envoy to the United States in the interests of French culture. She will give a series of lectures on French poets and poetry, and will read some of France's most famous poems.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

英國皇家騎兵獲衛隊刻正從事操習以備與皇家陸軍騎兵隊競賽云

The famous British Royal Horse Guards are hard at work preparing for the 1924 Royal Military Tournament to be held at the Royal Guards Barracks, Regent's Park, London. This world renowned regiment is famed for its reckless and fearless riding and remarkable swordsmanship. This photograph shows a team practicing thrusts on dummies. Team work is the feature here, as each man must strike at the same time.

VISCOUNTESS ASTONISHED LONDON AS ACTRESS.

倫敦上流社會貴婦湯令登以演「綠神」聞于時現開棄其貴族生活專事現身紅氈云

The social world in London was astonished to learn that "Miss Norah Byng," who plays in "The Green Goddess" with George Arliss, is none other than the Viscountess Torrington. The Torrington family name is Byng. Lady Torrington has definitely taken up a stage career. She had never acted professionally before, but had taken part in many amateur theatricals in Ireland. She was secretly married to Viscount Torrington last September.

Hamon's Daughter Will Fight for His Name.

夏克黎火油大家海門之十六歲女公子現隻身至華盛頓擬向上議院調查委員會陳訴伊父與火油案無關而委員會則拒絕聆彼陳訴云

Here is Ollie Belle Hamon, sixteen-year-old daughter of the late Jake Hamon, Oklahoma oil magnate, as she arrived in Washington, with her violin as her only baggage. She ran away from her home in Chicago determined, she announced, to go before the Senate Investigating Committee to clear her father of the charge that the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1920 was offered Leonard Wood if he would agree to make Hamon his Secretary of the Interior. The committee refused to hear her.

Ponce de Leon's Kin Found in Florida.

彭提李之後裔現發現于美之福老立特州

Mary Ramondine Ponce, of St. Augustine, Fla., takes a leading part in the annual Ponce de Leon celebration there. She is believed to be the first actual descendant of Ponce de Leon to be found in this country. By tracing ancient records in Seville, Spain, and with the help of the Historical Society of St. Augustine, Miss Ponce's ancestors were found to have possessed lands ceded to them by the Spanish Crown. In 1824 the family disposed of these holdings.

ADVISES COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S SON TO QUIT COURSE.

美國露去司德大學校長之子李斯現經該校哲學科主任福伯司之勸告令其停止學習倫理科云

Professor George M. Forbes, head of the philosophy department of the University of Rochester, N. Y., has advised Rush Rhees, Jr., sophomore son of the president of the same university, to drop his course in ethics because of the youth's radicalism and extremely critical attitude, coupled with "inordinate conceit" and "shallow thinking." Rhees, in his notebook, declared himself an atheist and denied existence of a moral law. President Rhees, his father, is a Baptist minister, now on vacation in Africa.

WELSH WOMEN BRING PEACE PETITION.

威爾司婦女所簽之和平呈文往華盛頓要求該處婦女界予以援助云

Mrs. Hughes Griffiths and Miss Elined Prys, of Wales, were pictured when they arrived in New York, en route to Washington, with a petition of peace signed by 350,000 Welsh women. It will be presented to the women's organizations of America, urging their aid in establishing world peace.

Laboratory Analysis of Pratt's High Test Motor Spirits

Why it is a superior product.

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS	and	ITS PERFORMANCES
Beaume Gravity 66 to 68		High Gravity; Greater Power
Initial Boiling Point 112° Farenheit		Low Initial Boiling Point; Ease in starting motor
Percentage Distilled at 212° F. 57%		Large Percentage Distilled at 212° F; insures quick-pick-up and acceleration of motor
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In the duties it performs, a carburetor may be likened to a combined human heart and lungs. Were it not for the lungs, the power producing life blood expelled from even the strongest heart would soon become saturated with impurities.

Like the lungs, it is the carburetor which makes possible the mixing of the gasoline blood in proper proportions with air to produce maximum power and so-called "pep" or "zippy" accelerations.

Contrary to popular opinion, it is not the terrific hammer-blow explosion on top of the pistons which produces the power. The actual power is developed by the rapid expansion of burning gases in the cylinders directly following the explosion.

Naturally, then, chemical balance is the item which marks the difference between good and inferior gasolines. PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS has sufficient low vaporizing content to insure quick ignition with a properly balanced range of higher evaporation content to produce maximum power.

It is this correct chemical balance of combustible components in PRATT'S which makes possible easy starting and complete combustion into power at each explosion. Here is a sound reason why PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRTS reduces crankcase oil dilution and is truly an economy fuel

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Best Sellers Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

FICTION

Soyonara, by John Paris.
Blue Blood, by Owen Johnson.
Mistress Wilding, by Rafael Sabatini.
On the Lot and Off, by George Randolph Chester.
Children of the Age, by Knut Hamsun.

NON-FICTION

Man and Mystery in Asia, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.
The Three Religions of China, By W. E. Soothill.
Poems, by Katherine Manasfield.
In the Grip of Life, by Knut Hamsun.
Webster's Bridge, by Webster and Johnson.

Whatever its success in other parts of the world "Soyonara," the new book on Japan by John Paris, leaves no doubt as to its popularity in Shanghai, for the second large shipment of the book, now from an English publisher, has been completely sold out in record time. The sensation which the book is making here is apparently due to the furor made by "Kimono," also by John Paris, on its appearance last year. The present volume is similar to "Kimono" in its content, although its style is superior and the story is told with better grace. It is rumored that, like its predecessor, "Soyonara" will be suppressed by the Japanese Government, although no official action has thus far been taken.

Everyone who read the early press despatches of the Russian Revolution, will recall Marguerite Harrison, representative of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," who not only caught for American readers the interesting events of the time, but who, by being arrested as a 'capitalist spy' and imprisoned for eighteen months in a Soviet jail, herself made some very interesting news matter. The intrepid writer has now again ventured into Russia and has again been arrested and imprisoned by the Soviet authorities. This time she went to Japan and Manchuria for the Hearst press, and, although attempting to avoid Russian territory, was caught unawares at Chita when, overnight, the town turned Bolshevik. The record of her Soviet-conducted tour across Siberia to Moscow and of the striking adventures of her imprisonment and deportation she has now written into a volume of generous size which she calls "Red Bear or Yellow Dragon," one of the newest Shanghai arrivals. Her first book, "Marooned in Moscow," which related her 1918 experiences, was very widely read in America, but the new book is certain to outdo it not only because of the odd and interesting narrative, but because the "inside" information on Russian affairs which is revealed is now at a premium.

Main Street fiction has become one of the familiars of contemporary American literature, since Sinclair Lewis released his satire on small town life, and this season's list is not without its stories of that stamp. In "Half Gods," Lyng Montross provides another Gopher Prarie romance. A young girl returns from college, her mind full of gay sorority fancies, and faces the monotony and detachment of days among the village old ladies. The depression of the picture is relieved in "Half Gods," however, by a bright, if rustic, romance which comes the heroine's way. The story has the typical "American ending" and is a cheerful and entertaining piece for summer reading.

Johann Bojer, clearly one of the great Scandinavian authors of the day, and well known for his "Great Hunger," "Last of the Vikings" and other novels, now offers "The Prisoner Who Sang," one of the most unexpected and unique of the tales to come from his versatile pen. The story is of a man who has a tremendous curiosity about life and a genius for getting into trouble through his simple and genuine impulses.

Something new in detective fiction comes in "The Blue Scarab" by Austin Freeman, author of "The Singing Bone" and other mystery tales. Instead of concealing the criminal, the author opens his story by showing the criminal at work, by which device he not only takes the reader at once into confidence and assures interest, but materially heightens the sensationalism of his action. Having revealed the entire secret in a chapter, he proceeds through the master detective, familiar to readers of his other books, to acquaint the police with the details of the crime. How the criminal is finally tracked and caught in a trap of his own making is a really fascinating narrative.

Among the biographies of Lincoln, that by Ida M. Tarbell is so universally recognised as superior that her new book pursuing the same theme at once commands interest. She now relates the story of the Lincoln family from the time it first set foot on American soil in 1637 down to the time of the illustrious son. She insists that the story of Abraham Lincoln does not begin in the Illinois log cabin, but really had its first chapter back in the seventeenth century and she finds much of the genius of the President traceable to the determined ancestry from which he sprang. She disproves the theory that Lincoln came of "poor white trash" and gives him a family background which would do credit to the proudest Plymouth aristocrat. "In the Footsteps of the Lincolns," whether all the author's conclusions are accepted or not, is a very informative and an intensely interesting narrative.

Zane Grey, the popular American author of Western stories, has written a book of five short sketches under the title "Tappan's Burro." Besides the title story, the book includes "The Great Slave," "Yaqui," "Tigre" and "The Rubber Hunter."

A popular diversion among both native and foreign psychologists recently has been analysing the largely mystical "American mind." American analysts like to find in it new and distinctive qualities while continental writers appear to agree that it is distinctive only in its shortcomings and that its several favorable qualities spring clearly from Old World sources. "The American Mind in Action" is a new slant at the cerebral phenomenon by Harvey O'Higgins and Dr. E. H. Reede. The authors attempt to explain the whys and wherefores of American idealism, the well-known "practical" attributes and even the American "bluff." They single out Mark Twain, Abraham Lincoln, P. T. Barnum and others for their laboratory tests and present a unique and very readable book.

"Auction Bridge of 1924" by Milton C. Work is the newest of guides to the great game. The book is not only a complete manual, but contains the latest official Bridge rules, completely indexed and carefully explained.

"No matter what happens in life, whether it is good or bad, it's just so much velvet," says the father in Edna Ferber's new novel, and it is on that optimistic outlook that the story stands. The tale is not, however, an airy thing, for it has a fair share of tragic realism along with its gay romance. The young girl who is the central figure in "So Big" is one of the most engaging of the Ferber heroines.

A new book is soon to be announced by Nigel Van Biene, author of "Ragged Tales." Like its predecessor, the new volume is a collection of short stories of the East. The author, a Shanghai resident, considers them superior to any he has heretofore published.

"Federal Income Taxes" by E. E. Rœsmore is the newest simplifier of the perplexing American tax problem and it will be of particular interest to American residents in the East for its practical advice. The book is published as a part of the Appleton business series.

"The Chinese Confessions of C. W. Mason" is one of the most sensational personal narratives to be published since "Beasts, Men and Gods." The persons who appear again and again in the book as well as the many recent and familiar political situations on which the "inside" facts are now given make the story very much alive. Mason will be recalled as the former junior Customs assistant at Chinkiang who became the leader there of a plot to overthrow the Chinese Government, was finally arrested for attempting to smuggle arms to his fellow-conspirators from Hongkong, tried in the British Court in Shanghai and given a prison sentence. The author says of himself, sententiously, in reference to his "confession," "My career has been chequered—full of hardships, sufferings, failures, crimes. I have been a convict; I am now a beggar." As a picture of the present upset condition of eastern affairs, the story is excellent.

A new edition of "Free Air," by Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street" and of "Babbitt," has just arrived. It is the holiday story of a middle-western garage mechanic in mad pursuit of an eastern heiress. The girl with her Rolls-Royce, unconscious of the chase, leads the youth a merry course through many an amusing motor fortune and misfortune. The story has been placed on the screen and has been very popular in America.

Among the new arrivals are "The Seven Conundrums," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; "Perissa," by S. P. B. Mais, versatile author of "Prunello" and a score of other novels; "Easy," by Nina Wilcox Putnam; "The Eagle's Wing," by B. M. Bower; "The Dancing Star," By Berta Ruck and "Ann's An Idiot," by Pamela Wynne.

"The Life and Letters of W. S. Gilbert" will be of no little interest to Shanghai readers, who annually have celebrated with their patronage at the theater the skill and fame of the illustrious composer. The book is written by Sydney Dark and Rowland Grey.

"FOUR BELLS"

BY RALPH D. PAINE

Houghton Mifflin Company.

In the prosaic present when one must perforce enjoy romance and adventure chiefly by proxy such a book as Ralph D. Paine's rollicking new sea yarn, "Four Bells," serves a delightful end. It takes one into a world of brisk action, full-blooded adventure, and tender passion. It takes one to the Caribbean, no less. And where had adventure a greater thrill than on that self-same Spanish Main where the grandees sailed in their galleons, lured by the treasure of the Incas; and when Drake and turn? And where had romance his heartles from Devon scurried half the rapture as in the shaded after them, to rob them in their

(Continued on Page 19)

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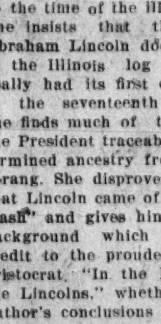
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At that time there was an eminent man called Yu Sam Jai, who was the Prime Minister of the King's Court. When the Prime Minister died the King sent this Buddha to be buired with him, in accordance with the law.

Two hundred and sixty years ago this Buddha was discovered in the grave by the late Prime Minister's descendant.

The Sinla Dynasty was before the age of Korea. In the year 1915, at Osaka, one Sinla Buddha, smaller than this one, was sold by public auction for Y250,000. The height was only 6 inches, and the bottom was broken off.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, and each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit or certified cheque for not less than 5% of the bid, at the American Oriental Bank, which will be refunded by the said Bank to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender.

The tender must be received by post before 12 o'clock, noon, on June 15, 1924, and will be opened in public at 3 p.m. on the same day. Sealed envelopes should be addressed to, and the Buddha can be seen by appointment at—

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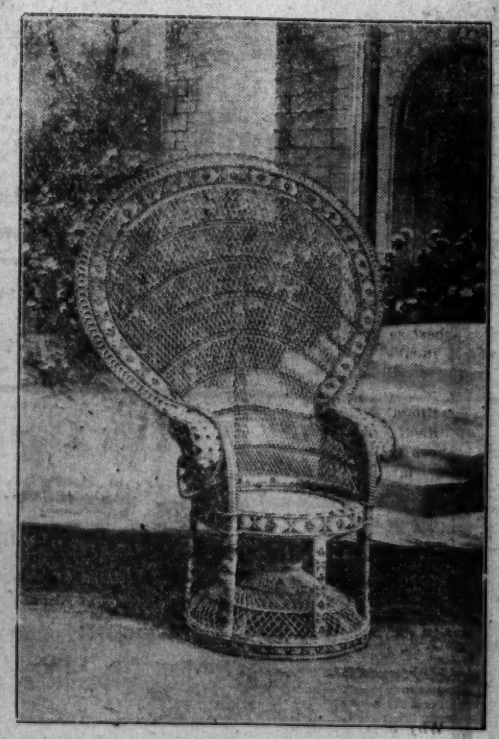
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New Books Worth While

(Continued from Page 18)

patios of old Cartagena, when the guitars twanged, the fountains splashed, and the senoritas smiled?

But Mr. Paine does not ask his readers to go a-voyaging with Elizabethans. His is a story of the Spanish Main today. As his hero, he presents Richard Cary, twenty-seven or thereabout, a blond young giant of a New Englander, who has gained his sea legs and his sea lore in the squalls of the North Atlantic, and who takes no stock in all this romance of the sea business. Seafaring to him meant a trade, a hard trade and somewhat of commonplace trade. Adventuring stuff might go all very well in story-books, but in real life—blah! And then it comes about that he changes ships and courses, that he finds himself indeed in the wake of the old galleons. He remembers that in his veins flows the very blood of those old sea-dogs of Devon who singed the Spaniard's beard. Something of the old West country ancestry within him quickened him. Inherited memories of the Spanish Main? Such a notion seemed fantastic in the extreme to the young New Hampshire giant, but it stirred his imagination. And on the same ship, in the capacity of stewardess, served one Teresa Fernandez, a descendant of the great Don Juan Diego Fernandez. And she had inherited memories, too.

Now the upshot of it all was that Dick Cary discovered there was no one on the boat, or indeed in the world, but Teresa. And Teresa likewise believed that her whole universe consisted of Dick Cary. And, of course, the story might have been just that. But instead Colonel Fajardo, commandant of the Port of Cartegena, felt such a desire to possess Teresa that he had even condescended to propose marriage to her; and he refused to have her swept off right before his eyes by a plain Yankee sailor. And the story might have been just that. For the Colonel had sundry cutthroats in his pay, and Dick Cary would carelessly walk abroad in the streets of Cartagena by moonlight. But the assassin's knife was unused to such muscular backs as that possessed by Dick Cary. And it isn't until we have him convalescing at the home of Teresa's dried-up old stick of an uncle, Ramon Bazan, that the story proper begins.

Then of course, there is the dull glint of Spanish treasure in the offing, but not such far-fetched Spanish treasure as the haughty Don Juan Diego Fernandez had on his great galleon. It is all far more probable than that. This Spanish treasure dates no further back than Bolivar, and the days when the great merchants of Lima sought to send their fortunes home to Spain before the revolution. Now it so chanced that a certain piratical Englishman intervened. Old Ramon Bazan had the chart drawn by that pirate's own hand. And there that treasure waited in the Cocos Island for—but now that the story has really been indicated, it is Mr. Paine's privilege to tell it in his own way. He has done so with a right good will.

"Four Bells" gets its nautical title from the ominous habit of the old ship's bell which hung in Ramon Bazan's courtyard, and which rang—dong! dong!—dong! dong! whenever danger threatened the Fernandez family. Which shows that the superstition as well as the romance and adventure of the sea find its place in this stirring tale.

"Blue Blood"

By Owen Johnson

Little Brown and Company
(A Review)

One of the striking new pieces of fiction to arrive in Shanghai during the week is a romantic novel by the popular Owen Johnson which he entitles, a bit satirically, "Blue Blood." Abroad, the book has already become a leader and it promises to be equally a favorite among readers in China.

It is interesting to contrast this "best-seller" with the somewhat incoherent profusion of "younger generation" novels recently published. The matter in "Blue Blood" is slender and the book itself so slight that the publishers have felt constrained to use larger type and thicker paper than is usual, and even then it can only be spun out to 247 pages. Compared with the exuberant verbiage of such a recent book as Cyril Hume's "Wife of the Centaur" (a Yale plus literature plus romance affair) it is arid, yet it succeeds where the latter fails, simply for the reason that Mr. Johnson, who is a seasoned writer, knows that the secret of "gripping" fiction is narration, not description; action rather than emotion.

Mr. Johnson has taken a simple theme, hoary with age, and has almost entirely excluded the superfluous. He treats of a conflict between blue blood and red, of family pride and elemental personal self-respect, of woman against man. Red blood in the elemental man proves better than the blue blood of an aristocratic New York lady when Dan Haggerty, primitive mining buccaneer from the West, conquers Mrs. Rita Kilblaine, disillusioned widow of an aged rake and proud daughter of Alonzo Majendie, who is President of the Fidelity Trust Company and one of the social and financial aristocracy of Manhattan.

Such a theme is so universal in its appeal to the fettered primitive instincts in modern society that it can be treated in almost any manner. "Blue Blood" handles it sensationally. The plot is lurid from its inception, there is a good bit of meretricious claptrap in the spring-board to action—Rita's agreement "to give herself" to Haggerty whenever he wants her in return for her father's financial honor and a paltry $5,000,000. The action is seasoned with "gripping" incident and emotion in the key of C major. The tale ends with a clever trick: a pistol shot leading ingeniously to the ultimate embrace.

It is to Mr. Johnson's credit that the sensational in his novel is confined to the meager essentials. It is not so much to his credit that the author of the Lawrenceville stories, to whom much must be and has been forgiven, should rest content with little more than the bare bones of narrative.

Indeed, "Blue Blood," in its direct businesslike style, stands in direct contrast with the work of the young writers stands at the other. He has mastered the tricks of his trade and can do his stunt, one feels, blindfolded, in the dark, drunk or sober. Young writers are generally so much enamored of their own descriptive powers and their occasional opinions of life that they can see nothing singly, so flounder in a florid mass of luxuriant detail, which they hope will be considered Gargantuan. Literature lies somewhere between or beyond these two, is perhaps the apex of the triangle of which these two manners define the base. Such a book as "Tom Jones" is compact with detail and reflection, yet Henry Fielding saw his theme singly and pursued it inflexibly. The result was a classic that progresses with the stately movements of a symphony, endlessly varied yet unalterably one, a portrayal of character in action that moves artistically

"* * * in solemn beauty
Like the grand old hymns of Spain."

Judged by this test, "Blue Blood" is not literature. Yet in the technical excellence of its swift action, its facile indication of character, its deft conveyance of atmosphere, its unforced yet integral conversation, and the unity with which the subject is handled to a conclusive finale, this book shows that the "best-seller" is not a fortuitous fluke, but the result of good craftsmanship of a not transcendently ambitious kind. In other words, the "best-seller" sells because it is well written; it earns the stigma of quotation marks only because the writer aims somewhat lower than the eternal stars.

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Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINT

When the hurly-burly's done and people are wondering what all the shouting was for, there will be a demand for books which deal clearly, briefly, dispassionately, with the issues involved in recent theological debates. Such books are being published to meet this inevitable demand. It cannot be said that any of them are non-partisan. The authors are on one side or the other, but these columns are non-partisan, and books on every side of every question will be reviewed as they come to our attention.

The conservatives will enjoy reading a little book by the Rev. J. Gresham Machen, D. D., assistant professor of New Testament literature and exgesis in Princeton Theological Seminary. Of course conservatives ought to read the most radical books they can find, and books like this should be carefully and thoughtfully read by the radicals, but the world does not read that way. This book is particularly commended to those who did not care for Mr. Ficke's criticism of the Book of Esther.

Dr. Machen's expressed desire is to bring to the controversy not more heat, but more light. "The purpose of this book," he writes, "is not to decide the religious issue of the present day, but merely to present the issue as sharply and clearly as possible, in order that the reader may be aided in deciding it for himself."

"Modern liberalism is diametrically opposed to Christianity," he feels, in its conception of God, of Christ, of salvation, of the Church and of the Bible. His point of view is clearly expressed when, in the chapter on the Bible, he says, "Christianity depends not upon a complex of ideas but upon the narration of an event," or again, "Christian experience is rightly used when it confirms the documentary evidence." The modern liberal," Dr. Machen states plainly, "rejects not only the doctrine of plenary inspiration but even such respect for the Rible as would be proper over against any ordinarily trustworthy book." The concluding sentences leave the reader no room to doubt the position of the author: "Christianity is founded upon the Bible. Liberalism, on the other hand, is founded upon the shifting emotions of sinful men." Every liberal should read this book. Conservatives do not need to read it, unless they enjoy seeing their own point of view clearly and forcibly stated.

TALKS BY BISHOPS

Trinity Parish, New York City, has just printed a series of pamphlets, or tracts, under the general title of "What We Believe, and Why: Plain Talks on Religion." No. 1 is on "Religion and the Supernatural," by the Right Rev. Dr. Irving Peake Johnson, Bishop of Colorado. The Bishop draws the conclusion that "the supernatural is not contrary to the facts of science, for it lies beyond the ken of human experience, and in that realm we must 'walk by faith and not by sight.'"

"Faith," says the Bishop, "is confidence in our guide. It is not confidence in ourselves, for we are but children in the way that lies before us. Having accepted Christ for my guide I am willing to follow Him in that realm where human experience is inadequate and where I believe that He knows the way as He has assured us that He does. I am not a believer in the application of scientific philosophy to a realm of action in which I do not believe there are sufficient scientific data upon which to base any principles that are capable of motivating human action. If I must put His Word against theories based on scientific philosophy, I prefer to accept His Word."

A series of four lectures on "Religion, Philosophy, and History" has just been published in England. They were delivered by the Rt. Rev. Thomas B. Strong, D. D., Bishop of Ripon, well known both in England and in this country as an able scholar and eloquent speaker. An excellent summary appears in the current number of "The Contemporary Review." The short preface puts in succint terms the view "that the element in man's effort to interpret the world which expresses itself later as religion is a primary and necessary element in his reaction to his environment; or at least that it has the same kind of claim to validity that is allowed to those elements which express themselves later in philosophy, art and ethics.

"The idea on which Dr. Strong lays special stress is that in the earlier stages of man's existence his views of nature are fused, while in later stages, when mental development has gradually envolved, those views become separated and assume various aspects reflected in science, philosophy, ethics, art, religion."

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION

"The Contemporary Review," published in England, has a most interesting article in the March number, entitled "Evolution by Symbiosis." This article is worthy of the attention of the scholar, but it is also valuable to the casual reader whose mind is apt to be confused by the loose way in which the term "evolution" is used by both liberals and conservatives. The author, Mr. H. Reinheimer, begins by pointing out the limitations of the Darwinian theory. limits which Darwin himself frankly pointed out. "It is evident that, to say the least, Darwinism can make little claim to finality, and that we must look elsewhere for an understanding of the evolutionary process," says this writer, and then explains his own contribution: "I have long realized that to have explained the evolutionary process in terms of competition rather than of co-operation, which latter is more basic and more important in nature than competition, was Darwin's greatest blunder."

This theme of the paper is stated again in other words: "The one supreme truth that Nature insistently teaches is that conflict and agression are never creative forces" and "Evolution and progress are always measured by construction or by the degree to which conflict is avoided and co-operation increased."

The term "symbiosis" is therefore defined as "biological co-operation," and the author feels rightly that this aspect gives an entirely different turn to the evolutionary theory. "Mutual accommodation" becomes a basic principle, and "every unit is a responsible member of the community of life, and has in one way or another to fulfill duties toward others." This gives to evolution an ethical aspect and suggests the conclusion that "physiology and morality inseparably go together."

This article might well be followed by reading "Where Evolution and Religion Meet," a booklet by Mr. John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany at the University of Chicago, and Mr. Merle C. Coulter, assistant professor of plant genetics. They maintain that "the reason scientific men believe in Christianity is that they find it to be thoroughly scientific." The book is a brief review, easy to read and understand, of the history of the evolutionary idea. There is a popular description of Lamarck's theory of use and disuse, of Darwin's theory of natural selection, of the mutation theory of De Vries and of several others, so that the reader will readily perceive that the evolutionary idea is one that is changing and developing. It does not stand for a fixed and closed interpretation of natural processes, as so many of its opponents seem to think.

Another recent book on the same subject, but written in an entirely different style, is called "Nineteenth Century Evolution and After?" by the Rev. Marshall Dawson. It is more of a sermon than a scientific treatise, and is both interesting and eloquent. Dr. Frank Crane and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman are quoted as giving it high praise. In the dedication the author calls his book "a child of anger and love," and, as might be expected, it is written with fervor. To many it will make a greater appeal than a colder and more impersonal treatise. When the author writes of "Growing a Backbone," "Building a Brain" and "Boneless Religion," some idea of style and method is given by the titles alone.

The term "evolution" is applied not to the development of physical forms of life, but to social and spiritual progress. In a chapter on "Mechanical Versus Vital Progress" the Rev. Mr. Dawson says: "There came a point in the evolution of mankind where the making of further progress depended upon the dominance of the loving, intelligent will in society. This principle is no less essential to the survival of civilized society than was 'natural selection' to barbarism. At this point there is a break, or lift, in the evolutionary process. 'Organic evolution is pushed onward and upward from behind and below. Human evolution is drawn upward and forward from above and in front by the attractive force of ideals.'"

THE VIRGIN BIRTH

The reader still interested in topics lately prominent in public debate will find a scholarly treatment of the subject of "the Virgin Birth" in a little book just written by the Rev. Frederick Palmer, D. D., of Harvard University. The book is described as "a temperate discussion of a subject now vexing and disturbing many loyal church people," and the high reputation of the author assures a calm and scholarly treatment.

There is first an examination of the Biblical evidence, the history of the growth of the doctrine, a discussion of miracles and their nature, and a chapter on "The Virgin Birth and the Creeds." As most people who will read this book have already made up their minds on the subject, they will wish to know what conclusions the author reaches. This is his summing up:

"In what has been here said of the Virgin Birth we have endeavored to distinguish between its possibility and its historicity. Its possibility we have not denied, for there is at present by no means sufficient scientific knowledge to warrant us in declaring what is impossible, except with the qualification 'so far as we know.' As to its historicity, we have endeavored to present judicially the evidence so that every intelligent and impartial student may weigh both sides. But we must insist that it is a detail of Christian tradition of no importance whatever to the Christian religion and that an opinion either way should have no effect upon any man's religious or ecclesiastical standing."

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WEATHER

Foggy Weather, with intermittent rain the Valley, and along the coast.
Rough weather along the coasts of Japan.
The depression of Chekiang will continue to advance E-N-E' wards.

The East Window

A group of missionaries were discussing the tobacco and cigarette question in China, some of them arguing that the tobacco habit was entirely bad and should be eliminated while other members of the group argued that it was purely a personal question for the individual to decide. One man was particularly antagonistic toward tobacco, especially cigarettes, and argued that all missionary organisations should combine in a general campaign against the use of tobacco in China. After this man had talked along this line for some time, another member of the party ended the discussion with the following remarks: "Tobacco is used pretty generally all over the world. In America tobacco is not only used quite generally but its production and manufacture is a leading American industry, large quantities being exported to practically every part of the world, including China. Since the tobacco industry is so important in America, it naturally follows that a considerable number of persons interested in the tobacco business must be included among those who contribute toward missionary work in China. Therefore, if we are going to start an agitation against the use of tobacco in China, we had better start our agitation back home in the United States —and also in Great Britain—since these two countries are the chief sources of money for missionary work in China."

★ ★ ★

A few months ago in one of the large cities of China, a foreigner, an American, was talking to a group of Chinese regarding conditions in the United States. His talk was largely along socialistic lines and he had few compliments for American institutions. Just about everything in the United States was bad, according to this gentleman, and his Chinese listeners were duly impressed when he stated that American politics were entirely rotten; American business was generally corrupt; America's law-makers were narrow-minded and provincial; the American farmers were ignorant and selfish and so on through the story. The American "authority" who was responsible for all of this information or mis-information regarding conditions in the United States, was born in New York of foreign parentage. He attended school in New York, but up to the time of his departure from America he had never traveled west of the Hudson River. He left the United States when he was about twenty years of age and had resided abroad ever since, partly in Europe and partly in the Near East. Recently this gentleman returned "home" to America and since he traveled by way of the Pacific was forced by necessity to travel across the continent in order to get back to New York. We hope that when he returns to China if he ever does he will be better equipped to discuss American conditions and institutions than he was on his last trip!

★ ★ ★

The bridge across the Yellow River on the Peking-Hankow Railway is unsafe and badly in need of repair. In view of the fact that all of the revenues of this railway are being commandeered for military use by General Wu Pei-fu, it has been suggested that the freight and passenger rates be increased and the extra money obtained in this way be deposited in a bank until sufficient is on hand to cover the cost of repairing the bridge. This is an interesting suggestion but it is not a new idea. Several years ago the management of the Kin-San line set aside five percent of the gross earnings which were deposited in a certain bank for this same purpose and popularly were supposed to amount to about $4,000,000. But some five years ago, upon the retirement of one of the Managing Directors the auditor's report disclosed the fact that this money had disappeared—along with the late managing director. Now we are wondering who will get the next bridge!

★ ★ ★

The press in the Far East has been filled for several days with reports of Japanese agitation against the exclusion clause in the new Immigration Bill recently passed by Congress whereby Japanese immigrants to the United States are placed on exactly the same basis as immigrants from China and India, in other words, the Japanese who may now enter America are restricted to "students," "merchants" or "travelers for curiosity or pleasure." If one would believe all of the reports coming out of Japan, the nation has been stirred to its very foundations and it is only the watchful efforts of the authorities which has prevented serious outbreaks of indignation. In the midst of all of this propaganda, however, appeared an article in a recent issue of the *Japan Advertiser*, published in Tokio, stating that every ship from Japan to America is booked full up for many weeks ahead with Japanese who are anxious to get back to the very country which many of their compatriots are now so roundly abusing. "Not only are the first and second cabin accommodations booked full but there has been such a demand for steerage," says the *Advertiser*, "that some of the ships have actually changed their schedules in order to take advantage of the rush. It is explained that many of the would-be passengers are those who are returning to America, after having cut-short their vacations in order to get into the United States before the new exclusion law goes into effect."

★ ★ ★

The *North China Star*, an American paper in Tientsin, in commenting on the above situation says, "This does not look much like a boycott of America. It shows rather that the Japanese who have lived in America and who understand the situation are quite anxious to return, where, all said and done, they are well treated and well liked. Many of those desiring to return may have pressing business reasons to get back, but if the feeling against America in Japan were anything like as serious as some of the propagandists would have us believe, the Japanese, who are among the most patriotic people in the world, would allow their personal affairs in America to be attended to and wound up by some of their relatives or other compatriots who are still there rather than rush back themselves. National susceptibilities are all right to prate about during international arguments, but it appears quite evident from the crowded ships bound for America that the practical Japanese who have lived in America are not allowing their susceptibilities to get the better of their judgment. They know Americans and know America and the fact that they are rushing back at the present time speaks volumes in comparison to the columns of propaganda spread over so many newspapers here in the Far East. Facts and figures are far more eloquent than bombastic opinion, and the Japanese who are hurrying across the Pacific toward the shores of the United States are the real indication of what Japanese, who actually know, think of America and Americans. The returning Japanese will be well received by their American friends, and their mere return to America will belie the ugly reports the susceptibility propagandists are attempting to broadcast."

★ ★ ★

In spite of the active propaganda being conducted in China for a general abolition of the foreigners' extraterritorial rights, it is interesting to note that the Shareholders' Association of the Bank of China, at the annual meeting of that institution held in Peking last week, voted unanimously that the reserve of the Bank should be increased and furthermore these reserves "should be kept in the large ports of Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and the Three Eastern Provinces. If these funds are kept in the interior provinces, there will be great dangers. They must be kept in the above mentioned ports for safety and public inspection." According to the annual report in 1917, the shares of the Bank of China were held equally by the Government and by private shareholders, but now the Government has sold its shares and the Bank is entirely owned by private interests. In the last twelve years the Bank has opened eighty branch offices, but although nothing was said in the report regarding the number which have been closed on account of military disturbances, it is known that the recent tendency has been to draw in rather than expand. Deposits now amount to Mex. $200,000,000 but payment of silver in exchange for notes has been suspended in the branches of the bank located in Peking, Kwangtung and Szechwan. Most of the troubles of the Bank in recent years have been due to its connection with the Government. The Government has never hesitated to force over-issues of notes when money was needed. Now that the shares of the Bank have all passed into private hands, it is most interesting to observe that the first move of the private share-holders is in the direction of safety-first, or in other words the deposit of the Bank's reserve in the vaults of the branches located in the treaty ports under the friendly protection of the foreign flags.

★ ★ ★

Dr. C. T. Wang, late chief of the Chinese commission which has been negotiating with the Russian delegation in Peking, in an address before the North China Union Language School in Peking last week, stated his belief that China has had such a long history because of its system of the family unit. "Such a system," said Dr. Wang, "breeds tolerance among the the people."The reason for China's long history and the preservation of her ancient civilisation down to the present always provides an interesting subject for speculation, and since it is an open field, we venture to advance the explanation that the chief reason for China's continued existence as a nation has been due chiefly to the location of China, or, in other words, to China's isolated and almost impregnable position on the eastern coast of Asia. With the broad Pacific to the east, with the impassable Himalaya Mountains on the south and southwest, with the impassable deserts and plateaus of Thibet and Mongolia on the west and northwest, it was practically impossible for other and more war-like peoples to get at China for purposes of conquest. The north was left exposed and the Chinese built a Great Wall across this boundary which was effective for many centuries in keeping out the invader, but which finally was ineffective and the Mongols and Manchus got in and conquered the land. Other great peoples of the past, such as the Hebrews, the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, the Assyrians, the Greeks and the Romans, fell because they lived in exposed places. "The Jews," says Mr. H. G. Wells, "tried to establish their nation in the center of a public highway. How could they escape being run over?" The history of China is not essentially different from the history of other nations. The Chinese have had their ups and downs, their periods of active life and their periods of retrogression, their periods of national unity and their periods of civil strife and disunity, but in spite of the weakening effect of these periods of decay they have been protected by the accident of their position upon the earth from conquest and elimination at the hands of a stronger and more virile race. A glance at any geography should be sufficient to prove the logic of this argument!

The Art Exhibition

UNDER the auspices of the China Society of Science and Arts an exhibition of paintings and sculpture is to be held on May 13 and 14, at No. 17 The Bund. There have been, it is true, other art exhibitions in Shanghai, both professional and amateur, but this is the first that has been held under the auspices of the above society, which hopes to make these affairs of semi-annual occurrence. There has been sufficient of these exhibitions by local amateurs to demonstrate the large amount of really good talent in this direction there is in our midst, and the time has come when the effects of its presence should be more generally known to the public. Apart from the fact that there is a large number of Europeans and Americans who follow the graphic art with considerable success, the last few years have seen the development of Chinese painters along western lines, with results that are by no means inconsiderable.

It has been said many times of Shanghai, that by reason of its dull flatness there is little which can be painted. From a purely scenic point of view this may be true. There is not a sufficiency of beautiful Chinese architecture to last the keen painter more than a very few months at the outside. Yet there are many who with a keen eye to a picture manage to acquire quite a respectable number of subjects in and around Shanghai, though even then some of the most charming subjects are overlooked. For example from the windows of practically any building on the Bund, high enough to get a good view of the river, some delightful studies in atmospheric effects may be obtained—not occasionally, but with a frequency upon which the artist can almost count with safety.

Or the Bund itself, which in varying lights lends itself splendidly to reproduction in color. But apart from these pictures at our very doors, there are delightful color studies to be found in the groups in our streets, amongst the craft which congregate in the Soochow Creek, and even amongst that large array of junks which assemble off Tungkadoo. Indeed, though these latter have been done in black and white, we have yet to see anything like a complete set done in color, to which so many of them admirably lend themselves. Some enthusiasts are busily engaged in delightful studies of models which can be found amongst the people with whom we live, or some of the colorful strangers who have settled in our midst, and when all is said and done, there is more than sufficient material to keep most amateurs busy all the year round.

If the exhibition which is to be held next week does little more than enable local amateurs to see what others are doing, it will have served its purpose sufficiently from an artist's point of view. But there is a general motive underlying it which is even more important. During the past few years Shanghai has shown considerable interest in the aesthetic side of life. True it has much leeway still to make up in this respect, and it is to such societies as the China Society of Science and Art that we must look for assistance in this direction, for a leader is necessary in these matters as in most others.

THE CHINA PRESS takes an especial interest in the fortunes of the society and hopes that the exhibition it has undertaken will prove a success. If it does it should tend to progress in matters artistic in Shanghai and may eventually create sufficient of a public opinion to bring about a suitable home for an artistic and scientific museum, where such exhibitions might in future be housed.

In Turbulent Szechwan

HOW far from being settled affairs in Szechwan are, in spite of the decisive military victory of the northern armies, appears in the latest despatches from Chungking and Chengtu. Not only has the taking of Chengtu not brought about the long hoped for peace; but the very fact of success has been the occasion of a new war within the northern forces which promises to be long and bitter and which may even reopen the entire struggle throughout the province.

It is now reported that Liu Tsen-hou, who has been appointed Tuchun of Szechwan by the northern Government, but who because of jealous opposition from rival military leaders has not ventured nearer to the provincial capital than Chungking, has assembled a conference of all the northern generals—excepting Yang Sen. Yang Sen, for two years leader of the Wu Pei-fu armies in the western campaign, has installed himself at Chengtu, where he exercises control over the arsenal and effectively dominates the richest portion of the province.

Meanwhile Yang Sen has despatched to Peking a special representative to make advances for securing his position as *de jure* Governor of Szechwan. Up to the present, he has evinced no particular political ambitions, having fixed his attention upon further military operations in the West—principally against Yunnan and Kweichow. Millions in salt revenue and other attractive sources of revenue recently abandoned by Hsiung Keh-wu appear, however, to have changed his outlook abruptly, and not only is his hat now in the ring, but his fist as well. The suggestion of his rival, Liu, that he accept the civil governorship has thus far had no effect upon his point of view.

Wu Pei-fu, whose *protege* each of the contestants is, finds the situation not a little embarrassing. He finds it so hot, in fact, that he has promptly passed it on to the politicians in Peking upon whom he can unload criticism of the choice with much more grace. He does, however, have a personal interest in the issue, which is of considerable magnitude. For more than two years he has been pouring money and troops into Szechwan and continually deferring other campaigns in order finally and completely to bring that turbulent section under his control. Having at last evicted the Szechwanese defenders, it is of the utmost importance that he hold the loyalty of his own leaders, and his hand is certain to be seen in the ultimate settlement, if any settlement is possible.

The present situation is chiefly noteworthy in that it fortifies the pessimistic outlook of foreign business upon affairs in West China and discourages hope of revived commerce there during this season. With the subduing of the province, the northern leaders in Szechwan promised a boom in shipping and in general trade unparallelled in the history of that section. Instead of a boom, however, traders find only a shift in dictators without the slightest alteration in conditions. There is every prospect, in fact, that the old war will shortly be renewed with added vigor—if not a war between the northern leaders themselves, then a counter-stroke on the part of the evicted tuchun. For the present, at least, Szechwan, promises to maintain its reputation for independence and turbulence, and he who finds any sunshine in the prospect is either a dealer in arms or a confirmed oyster optimist.

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The Postage Stamps Of Rhodesia

The following interesting paper of the postage stamps of Rhodesia, together with a rough outline of the history of that interesting country was delivered before the Shanghai Philatelic Society by Mr. Denny.

In writing a paper upon the postage stamps of any country, I feel that the first duty of the author is to give a rough outline of the history of the country with which he is dealing, and this I propose to do.

Explorations by Livingstone, Baines, and Mauch first made known to Europe the general character of this country and the evidences of its mineral wealth. Several Europeans approached Lobengula, the Zulu King, for concessions in Central Africa,—among them being two Englishmen,—Baines in 1871 and Swinburne in 1872, but they did little in the way of development. Kruger, with a view to extending the Transvaal, tried without success to make a treaty with the Zulus.

In 1887 a map was laid before the Portuguese Cortes showing territories in Africa claimed by Portugal. The claims extended right across Africa from what is now known as Portuguese West Africa, or Angola, and included the whole of Rhodesia; but the British Government declined to recognise the Portuguese sovereignty except on the sea-coast and on portions of the Zambesi river. Even so this refusal might have been useless had it not been for one man, possibly one of the finest empire builders England has produced and one whose name is still commemorated in that of the country for whose fortunes, good or bad, he had staked his all. I refer to Cecil Rhodes.

CONCESSIONS

In 1887 Rhodes appealed to the British Government for powers and monetary help to approach the Zulu king for concessions to exploit the great natural resources of the country. After months of weary struggling with government departments such as only those who deal with government departments know, the permission was refused. But Rhodes was not to be silenced, and after protracted negotiations, upon his promise to bear all pecuniary responsibility, in 1888 Rhodes was granted permission to conclude a treaty with the Zulu king. The conditions of the treaty were that the Zulus should not sanction any treaty with, or grant any concessions to, any foreign power without the consent of the British High Commissioner for South Africa. A few months later, in exchange for rifles and ammunition and about £100 in cash, Lobengula granted the Rhodes syndicate complete control over all metals and minerals in his country together with power to exclude all persons seeking similar concessions.

During 1888-9 Rhodes bought up all other interests including the Baines and Swinburne grants, and formed the British South Africa Company, with a share capital of £1,000,000. He applied for, and obtained on July 13, 1889, a charter for the B. S. A. Co., by which it was empowered to develop land North of the Transvaal, extending vaguely to the Zambesi,—and shortly afterwards this land was known as Rhodesia. Holdings were then acquired on Lake Nyasa, and the territory was extended as far north as Lake Tanganyika. In 1891 Rhodes acquired the property of the South African Lakes Co., which had done a great deal to secure British dominence in the Nyasa region. When Nyasa land was organised as an Imperial Protectorate, the B. S. A. Co., contributed £10,000 a year for three years towards the cost of its administration.

GUIDING HAND

In all these developments of the country under the Co.'s control, the guiding hand was always that of Cecil Rhodes. Sundry rebellions among the natives were quelled solely by Rhodes' exceptional personality. From 1889 onwards, the country continued to grow and prosper, and in 1895 when British Bechuanaland was annexed to Cape Colony, Rhodes applied for permission to take over the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but just when negotiations were finished and consent almost obtained the well-known "Jameson Raid" took place, putting an end to the proposed transfer and causing a serious crisis in the life of the company, owing to Dr. Jameson's close association with Cecil Rhodes in its affairs. These were investigated by a special committee from the House of Commons, and Rhodes was compelled to resign his position as managing director. Following upon his retirement came several years of costly rebellions due entirely to the lack of his personality and influence, so great in his dealings with the natives. So serious did the unrest become, that in 1898 Rhodes was re-elected managing director; and from that time until his death in March, 1902, the affairs of the company prospered.

After his death, once again the absence of his remarkable personality was felt, and the actions of the company become a cause for complaint; so, by orders in Council of 1903 and 1905, the company appointed an administrator for Southern Rhodesia. In 1905 the country agitated for self government, but owing to the laws of the company it could not take part in the Durban conference of 1908, which discussed closer re-union of the B. S. A. colonies, and resulted in the union of Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and the Orange River Colony.

I am doubtful as to the final position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but I believe it joined the Union of South Africa in 1914. Until last year the B. S. A. Co., still administered what is shown on the map as Rhodesia; but once again the question of self government arose, and after long discussion N. Rhodesia and S. Rhodesia decided not to join the Union, but to remain separate self governing states.

So much for the history of the country. I will now proceed with the main object of this paper—which is a review of its postage stamps.

THE STAMPS

The romance of the country discovered by Livingstone, and in which he died should be very attractive to the Philatelist. The designs of the stamps, and the varied features of interest to be found in the work of three different stamp printers, tend to make the early stamps of Rhodesia far more interesting than the middle isues of most of the older colonies.

The first issue appeared in 1890 and consisted of a central design of the arms of the B. S. A. Co.

Blagon: Gules, the chief seme of besants, the base seme of ears of wheat, or, a fesse wavy argent, between two bulls passant in chief, and an elephant passant in base, all proper; the fesse charged with three galleys sable.

Crest: A lion guardant passant, or, supporting with its dexter fore-paw an ivory tusk erect, proper.

Supporters: Two spring bokken, proper.

Motto: Justice, Freedom, Commerce.

A white arched tablet at the top contains the word "British" in color, and immediately below it is a wavy tablet of color containing the words "South Africa Company" in white. The back ground is shaded, and an additional outer border design is present in the higher values, making these stamps slightly larger.

The stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., ltd. in taille douce on a thin greyish white wove paper manufactured by Wm. Collins, Sons and Co. and bearing their water-mark once per sheet. The paper varies from thin semi-transparent to opague paper of medium thickness. The only varieties of these stamps are those with varying watermark, but such are not easy to collect unless one is sufficiently well off to afford complete sheets of each stamp. They were printed in sheets of 60, not 240 as some collectors suppose, and were perforated 14-14½. There are several color and shade varieties for those who care to collect them. Gibbons lists this set as ten in number.

The next issue was in 1891 and consisted of four provisionals the 6d. of the first issue over printed with ½d., 2d., and 4d. in black, and the 1d. over printed with 8d. I regret to say that I am unable to show any copies of these stamps as the prices are beyond my slender means. These provisionals were issued as the lack of the small value stamps showed itself, and they were only issued for a few months, as they were shortly followed by a general issue, from ½d. to 4d., filling the gaps left in the first issue. The design is similar except that the value is in colored letters on a white ground.

The paper and perforation are the same as in the previous issue. There are varieties of the 2d. and 4d. on thick soft wove paper, perfd. 12½. These were printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co. from the Bradbury Wilkinson plate.

In 1896-7 there followed what I consider are some of the best designed and printed colonial stamps in existence, and certainly some of the most interesting. They are larger than the previous issues, and consist of the arms of the Co. surrounded by a garter and a foliated frame. There are four shields containing the values in white, and a tablet at the bottom containing the coinage in white, the whole being surmounted by a crown.

The back ground of the design is the paper on which it is printed which varies in color according to the value. The stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co. on wove paper, perf. 14 in sheets of 60. There are 9 values, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 3r. and 4s. The 8d. and 3s., are known imperforate, and the 4d. and 8d. also imperforate between pairs. The former varieties are extremely rare mint, and are not known used. One may assume them to be printers' waste used at a time when stocks were low.

In the same period a similar issue was produced again with 9 values: ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. These stamps are printed from the distinct dies. Die I has very little shading on the bodies of the animals, and a colored dot to the right of the tail of the righthand supporter. Die II is more heavily shaded all over and has no dot. This issue is specially interesting owing to there being two dies, of which there are four separate plates: and the marginal lines round the sheets vary sufficiently to afford good scope for a specialist of ample means. Shades are also numerous but I have not so far indulged in those to any great extent. It is of interest here also to note that engraving and surface-printing are combined in these stamps.

In 1896, the year of the Matabele Rebellion, there were issued at Buluwayo 3 provisionals, 1d., on 3d., 1d. on 4s., and 3d. on 5s., overprints in black on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. This set in particular offers untold possibilities to the wealthy specialist, as there are six minor types of overprint and many varieties.

These in their turn were followed by a provisional issue of 7 values of the Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted with B. S. A. Co., in black. There is one error. The 4d. blue was issued with the word "Company" omitted. This is listed by Gibbons at £75 mint.

In 1897 another set of large stamps similar to those of 1896 were issued. The design is practically the same except for a re-arrangement of the ends of the scroll containing the motto below the arms. These were engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and perforated 14-15. There were 8 values: ½d. to 8d., and £1. A £2 stamp of the first type was issued this year also, from the Bradbury Wilkinson plate, and printed by Waterlow and Sons, perfd. 14-15. It was apparently to replace the early issue which had been used up, as it was issued in a similar color.

In 1898 we have yet another arms design, printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, on unwatermarked paper and perfd. 14-15. This issue was in use for years and was reprinted many times, as the variations of color show. There were 19 values, from ½d. to £10. There is nothing particularly noteworthy in this issue, but I shall refer to it again later. There is, by the way, a £20 bistre stamp of this issue, not catalogued by Gibbons, which I have seen genuinely postally used.

In 1905 during the years in which the above stamps were current, a commemorative set was issued as a souvenir of the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge. It consists of an oblong view of the Falls, and is an extremely pretty and well-printed set,—once again the work of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons on unwatermarked paper, perfd. 14-15.

In 1909 the Title Rhodesia appeared officially for the first time on the postage stamps of this country, the 1896 issue being reprinted with an overprint, the word Rhodesia, in fancy lettering in black. The only real interest in this issue is the comparative commonness of the "no stop varieties," of which there are eight, the 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10 s. In some values it occurs in a complete vertical row of each sheet, and in other values only once per sheet.

Still in 1909 followed four odd. valued provisionals overprinted in black on the 1898 issue, 5d. 7½d., 10d., and 2s. I am unable to state whether the no stop errors occur in any of these or not, but I do not think it likely, as I have never seen or heard of them.

Up to this time the stamp issues of Rhodesia have been things of beauty and a joy for ever, but in 1910 a large oblong issue with what one might almost call libellous portraits of King George and Queen Mary as the central design were put on sale. These were line-engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons with perforations 14-15, 14x15 15, and 13½, and cannot be described as anything but frightful, both in design and color. There are literally hundreds of colors and shades, and from that point of view may interest the specialist, but certainly not the artist. There is only one redeeming feature to this issue in my opinion, and that is that in the 1d. there is an error. The frame line below the letter O of Rhodesia is broken. I cannot say how often this error occurs in each sheet as I am still trying to obtain a complete sheet, and if any members can give me any information on this point I shall be extremely grateful. I show three examples of this interesting stamp among my exhibits this evening. I notice that Stanley Gibbons do not list it, but they may do so when Rhodesia is re-written in their new catalogue.

From 1913 until the present day, there has been in issue a normal sized stamp depicting a bust of King George in Admiral's uniform in a frame-work similar in design to that of the smaller values of the 1896 issue, but with the word Rhodesia incorporated therein, instead of the value in words. It was engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons on unwatermarked paper with varying perforations and gum. These stamps appear in single and double working plates, the values 1d. to 2½d. being in the former and from 2d upwards in the latter.

When speaking of the single working plate of the smaller values. I cannot pass without mentioning a very interesting feature of the 2½d. value, perf. 14-15. Something appears to have happened to the plate of this stamp as, although it was procurable in the early years of the issue, the supply suddenly ceased, and the 1909 2½d., that is the 1898 issue overprinted with Rhodesia, appeared in its place, and I have seen hundreds of entires bearing the Admiral head issue and this reprinted 1909 issue, side by side in 1922. I show a pair of these with post-marked date. An examination of a number of these stamps reveals to the left of the King's head, and starting from the shoulder evidence of a crack. I have seen some half dozen of these stamps showing this crack getting wider and longer, although I am able to produce but two for your inspection. The fact that the variety perfd. 15 is now catalogued at 3s. each seems to bear out my contention. Usually the 2½d. value of a used stamp is fairly easy to obtain in England, but I found considerable difficulty in getting used copies at the beginning of last year.

It is, however, of the double working plates that I wish more particularly to speak, as they offer one of the most interesting fields for the mild specialist. There are three dies of the Admiral head:

Die I—The left ear is shaded but not outlined, and the cap is shaded and has a faint outline.

Die II—The left ear is neither shaded nor outlined, and there is no outline to the cap.

Die III—The left ear is shaded and outlined and there is a heavy continuous line round the cap.

Die I—Appears perfd. 14 and 15.

Die II—Appears perfd. 14, and 15.

Die III—Appears on toned paper with yellowish gum, perfd. 14, and on white paper with white gum perfd. 14, and 15.

This last is the very latest issue. There are many varieties of shade and color and they form a most interesting study.

Sandwiched in the middle of the above issues came in 1917 two provisionals, one in August and one in September, which consisted of Halfpenny in blue overprinted on 1d. (Admiral Type) by the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Press. The two types differ slightly and there are numerous varieties of spacing in the first one.

Here ends a review of the postage stamps of Rhodesia as a whole, possibly for ever, as according to latest information there will be two issues—one for Northern—and one for Southern Rhodesia, but of these I can say nothing except that I hope that from a philatelic point of view they will be in keeping with the good reputation for design, clearness of reproduction, and general interest that, but for one exception, has been theirs ever since 1890.

Intermingled with the stamps of Rhodesia are those of the colonies of British Central Africa and British Bechuanaland, as in both of these, B. S. A. Co. stamps were used, and many British Bechuanaland stamps may be found with Rhodesian Post Office postmarks. I had hoped to touch upon these also this evening, but time and space will not permit. I must therefore conclude with very many thanks for the patient hearing you have given me, and hope that these few remarks have been as much a pleasure to you to hear as they have been to me to deliver.

Words From The Lips Of Wise Men

Because our intentions cannot be made out if we be silent, words have been invented not to be a curb, but to point them out.

We all have sufficient fortitude to bear the misfortunes of others.

It requires greater virtues to support good than bad fortune.

To conquer our inclinations, to curb our angry feelings, to be moderate in the hour of victory; these exactions are of such a nature that he who does them can be compared with God himself.

Better a day of strife than a century of sleep.

He serves his party best who serves his country best.

Doubt comes in at the window when inquiry is denied at the door.

Let us beware of losing our enthusiasms. Let us ever glory in something and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.

Instinct is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction.

What causes the majority of women to be so little touched by friendship is, that it is insipid when they once have tasted love.

All men detest ingratitude as being an injury done to themselves, by the effect it has of discouraging generosity, and the ingrate they look upon as the common enemy of the poor.

Victory is by nature insolent and haughty.

It is a matter of the greatest importance for the human soul to comprehend its own nature.

The body is no more than the vessel, or receptacle, of the soul, and the actions of the latter can only properly be called the actions of the man.

It is always interesting in the case of a great man to know how he affected the women of his acquaintance.

The highest happiness can have no other foundation than the deepest wisdom, and the happiest fool is only as happy as he knows how to be.

Tribulation works patience, and patience hope.

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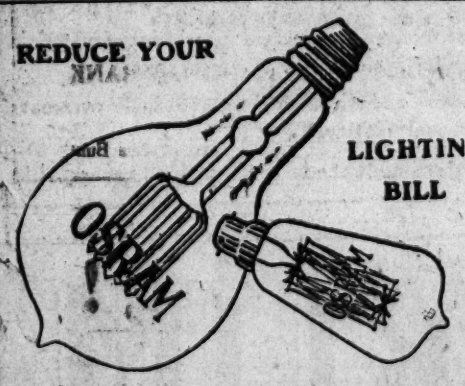

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:-: The New American Cardinals :-:

U. S. Now Has Four Prelates—Growing American Influence In Vatican—Hanna May Also Get Red Hat

The granting of the Red Hat to Archbishop Hayes of New York and Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago, is hailed by the American press as a distinct compliment to the two men personally, and a graceful compliment to the more than 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

The Pope has admired the work of the two prelates for a long time and their being raised to Cardinals has been the subject of considerable discussion in the Vatican.

The entrance of Archbishop Hayes and Archbishop Mundelein into the College of Cardinals is another forward step in shaping American representation in the great electoral body according to population and dignity.

Although it is true there is no law of the Catholic Church definitely or otherwise saying that its members must be drawn from all or any countries according to the size of the[illegible] population, and although it is the sole privilege of a Roman Pontiff to appoint the members, there has been a general tradition in the church originating with the Papacy itself, that each nation should have a generous representation proportionate to population, influence and dignity.

One of the general councils went so far as to suggest such a measure. For instance, it is traditional that France should have six and Spain five. The old German Empire had four Cardinals. The Catholic population of the United States, according to recent statistics, is well over 22,000,000. Before the war France's population was given as 38,000,000, that of Germany 22,000,000.

Because of the extent of territory and the constantly increasing Catholic population it has been asserted that America should have five cardinals. Indeed, there is a very general opinion among ecclesiastics that within a year San Francisco may be raised to a cardinalatial see, and St. Louis, where Archbishop Glennon presides, has had some claim in the minds of those who reason out representation according to population and influence.

Even with the two new additions America will have four cardinals in the college, O'Connell of Boston and Dougherty of Philadelphia being the two first. All told America has had at one time or another up to the present moment six cardinals. The order is: Cardinal McCloskey, first; Cardinal Gibbons, created just after the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore; Cardinal Satolli, the first papal delegate to the United States, invested in this country and afterward called to Rome; Cardinal Falconio, the third papal delegate and a naturalized citizen; Cardinal Farley, late Archbishop Archbishop of Boston; Cardinal Archbishop of Boston; Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

THE RED HAT OF A CARDINAL IS RECEIVED BY TWO AMERICANS. CARDINALS HAYES AND MUNDELEIN (AT LEFT) SHOWN AT THE ALTAR IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. © INTERNATIONAL

McCLOSKEY THE FIRST

Cardinal McCloskey, the first American and New York prelate to be promoted, was the fifth successive ruler of the Archdiocese of New York and the second Archbishop, the Most Rev. John Hughes being the first Archbishop. Cardinal McCloskey was admitted to the college March 15, 1875, and formally invested in old St. Patrick's in Mott street, April 27, of the same year. The Cardinal had been an important figure at the Vatican Council of 1870 and a member of one of the commissions. With him at this council was a young bishop, Gibbons, who, later, was to be promoted to the See of Baltimore. Gibbons was created Cardinal in 1886. Several years later the first Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, was promoted and his investiture took place in this country.

In 1911 three Americans got the much coveted dignity, the Papal Delegate, Falconio; O'Connell of Boston and Farley of New York. Falconio had taken out citizenship papers during his administration as Papal Delegate. But as that prelate was recalled to Rome and made a member of the Curia his appointment was never regarded in the sense of an addition to the proportional representation of America in the Sacred College.

Cardinal Dougherty was created March 7, 1921. The former Papal Delegate, John Bonzano, who was recalled to Rome, was admitted to the College on November 16, 1922. He was formally notified of his promotion just before he left the country, so that he belongs in a list of this kind. The second Papal Delegate, Martinelli, also was made Cardinal. So that it is now almost a tradition that the American Papal Delegate eventually assumes the dignity.

It is generally understood that the elevation of Cardinals O'Connell and Dougherty was largely on account of extraordinary personal merit. Both prelates are rated high as students and administrators, rather than because of the special importance of the diocese they rule, though there is a large Catholic population in both Boston and Philadelphia. But neither of these cities is looked on as Cardinalatial in the proportional sense, and it is extremely doubtful whether they will be continued as such.

The natural proportional representation dioceses are generally thought to be these: First, New York; second, Baltimore; third, Chicago; fourth, St. Louis; fifth, San Francisco. Baltimore is regarded as the cradle of Catholicism on this continent. St. Louis is a large Catholic center.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, the fifth prelate to be created Archbishop of the diocese of New York, is a real New Yorker. He was born in City Hall place, almost within the shadow of the City Hall, on November 20, 1867, and excepting for the years in which his studies took him to Washington and other cities, has lived and worked there all of his life. Probably no dignitary of any church is so widely known and so universally liked in his native city as Archbishop Hayes has always been in New York. He became Archbishop in 1919.

Archbishop Hayes has no immediate family, the closest to him in relation being the family of Patrick Egan, who married a sister of the Archbishop's mother. His parents, Daniel and Mary Gleeson Hayes, died when he was a small boy. Their only other child was a daughter, who died many years ago. Archbishop Hayes was reared by his mother's sister, Mrs. Egan, in St. Luke's parish, and they brought the young boy up in the path of virtue and education and loyalty to the church.

All of Archbishop Hayes's education was received in Catholic schools, colleges and universities. He went first to the parochial school of St. Andrew's, and then became a student at the Christian Brothers' Preparatory School, De La Salle Academy, in Second street. From this institution he was graduated in 1886 and went directly to Manhattan College, where he remained for two years. By this time he had decided on the priesthood and began his theological studies at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, in Troy, N. Y.

ORDAINED PRIEST IN 1892

On September 3, 1892, young Patrick Hayes was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church, a year before the remainder of his class received holy orders, because of his ambition to do post-graduate work at the Catholic University of America in Washington. He completed this course in 1894, and immediately was appointed an assistant to the then Mgr. Farley, rector of St. Gabriel's Parish in East Thirty-seventh street. It was then that young Father Hayes and Mgr. Farley began the friendship which was to last for so many years, and the intimacy of thought and action which was to make their church lives parallel. The young priest eventually succeeded Mgr. Farley as Archbishop of New York, and now he is to become the first Cardinal New York has had since Cardinal Farley died.

For some time Father Hayes was secretary to Cardinal Farley. It was while he was an assistant at St. Gabriel's that the then Father Hayes introduced the idea of the question box, whereby parishioners dropped questions on religious and other subjects into a big box and at stated times assembled to hear discussions and debates on the questions and problems that had been submitted. Then, as now, questions of labor and education were of great interest to Father Hayes. While a curate at St. Gabriel's he wrote two lengthy pamphlets on the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII., which had to do with labor questions.

URGED RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

Archbishop Hayes has always shown great interest in educational matters, and on several occasions urged that religion be taught in the public schools. Only last year the Archbishop, in an address at the annual reunion of Chapter Theta Phi Alpha of the Association of Catholic Teachers in the Public Schools expressed the hope that "the honest movement two years ago on the part of both Catholic and Protestants, when Bishop Burch appeared before the Board of Education, might be brought to fruition." He added that if religious instruction could not be given as part of the school curriculum it should be given in the churches.

As Father Hayes, the young priest remained as assistant at St. Gabriel's until Mgr. Farley was appointed Archbishop of New York in 1902; then he went with the new archbishop to St. Patrick's Cathedral and got the responsible and important position of Chancellor of the archdiocese. At the same time he was made the president of Cathedral College, which position he held until 1914. In 1907 he had been made a domestic prelate to the Pope. In 1914, following a visit to Rome in which Archbishop Farley presented him to the Pope, the then Father Hayes was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of New York and was then made irremovable rector of St. Stephen's Church, a position which he continued to occupy until he was made archbishop.

Archbishop Hayes was active in relief work during the war, and when the United States entered the conflict he made an address on patriotism before members of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment that was widely quoted. On November 29, 1917, the Holy See made Bishop Hayes Chaplain Bishop of all Catholic chaplains of the American Army and Navy. In this capacity he traveled all over the United States visiting the army and navy training camps and schools and directing the work of chaplains. He was about to sail for France to join the American

(Continued on Page 23)

The elevation of Archbishops Hayes and Mundelein to the Sacred College in Rome will place the United States fourth in the number of representatives there. If no other new Cardinals are named at the coming consistory their numbers by nationality will be as follows:

Italy	29	Austria	2	Holland	1
Spain	7	Ireland	1	Canada	1
France	6	Czecho-Slovakia	1	Hungary	1
United States	4	Brazil	1	Poland	1
Germany	3	Belgium	1	Monaco	1
England	2	Portugal	1		

The preponderance of Italian Cardinals is explained by their employment in various detailed tasks in connection with the Holy See, with which they have been in close contact throughout their ecclesiastical lives, and by the greater readiness with which they can live at Rome. Aside from this and the Cardinal from Monaco, who is, of course, strictly attributable to France, the college as thus constituted will roughly represent the proportionate number of Catholics in the respective countries.

The total membership of the college is seventy and it is urged that America is entitled to one more of these vacancies in order to make the proportion more exact.

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Klim is the finest grade of pure fresh whole milk (full cream) pasteurized and reduced to powder. Nothing taken away but the water of liquid milk. Add cold water and Klim is pure, fresh milk again.
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Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$ 1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	$ 0.60

With a view to showing our appreciation to all of our patrons, our prices quoted above are comparatively lower than the market. In case any of our patrons is in need of a big quantity of any kind of coal of the above-mentioned varieties, kindly write or phone us, so that we will be able to despatch our man over for negotiation.

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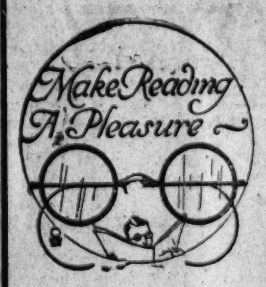
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$15.00

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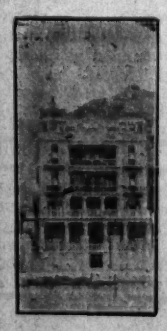

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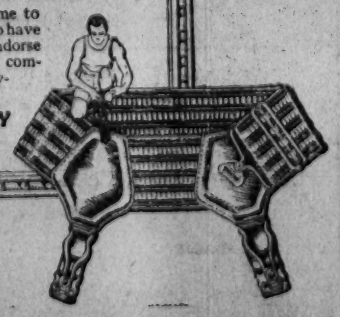
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SHANGHAI

OLD BILL'S
Adventures in America
by Bruce Bairnsfather
Senators And Others

WE have been trying for some considerable time now to find out the exact difference in general characteristics between a United States Senator and an English Member of Parliament—or "M.P.'s." as they are somewhat derisively called in England.

Senators are more respresentative of their States, and the public opinion, than M.P.'s. We are convinced that this must be so, for it is doubtful if anything could be less representative than some English M.P.'s.

We have members of Parliament, over there, who know as much about the district they represent as Old Bill does about Alaska. They take a feverish interest in the neighborhood, for a few tumultous days prior to the election, then—having been elected more from a sense of amusement than politics, by crowds of excited rustics, they return to London to recline in the capacity of M.P. Now and again, when they feel their constituency is beginning to wonder what they are doing, they "Ask a Question in the House," which nobody answers. The question is generally some vital one such as:

"Is the Prime Minister aware that two white mice were ill treated at the Zoo; and, if so, who authorised this?"

Having asked this stupendous question of imperial importance, the M.P. falls back into his seat with an attack of sleeping sickness until the next election.

Bill and I have never had any sympathy for this time-honored form of M.P. The Labor Government "was coming to them," and they got it. As half the voters didn't want them to get returned, and as the other half are only dimly represented, we have come to the conclusion that, as being representative of their constituency, they are about as much use as a knife and fork to a snake.

Whether Senators are like this, we do not know; we simply doubt it. We have seen a Senator in life and we have seen whole bunches of them on the films.

After the usual:

"Warsaw, Poland, Crown Prince of Silesia reviews the boy scouts," and "Llassa Thibet monks grinding their own bread," we are sure to come to:

"Senators leaving the capitol on a visit to Wyoming."

They always looks the same. The camera man has told them to stop on the steps a bit; and go on talking "just naturally." "Just go on talking as if there were no camera—only don't look in the lens."

There is no living creature who can do this, less than a Senator, but it gives one a good chance to see what a Senator looks like. They may be fearless in the Senate, but before the camera, they laugh and giggle and look at each other, and talk a lot of words that none of them hear, from sheer fright. We have seen crowds of mighty men reduced to temporary puerility this way.

Few great men survive being filmed, successfully; sometimes we have seen our local M.P. on the films, and we've been sorry for him for the first time since his election. There he stands, laughing, talking and wriggling about like a landed trout. We have felt like electing somebody else to go up and take care of him.

Power and gelatine don't mix well.

No! Not a rival to Charlie Chaplin Only our M.P. when he gets in front of a Movie Camera

The New American Cardinals

(Continued from Page 22)

army there when the death of Cardinal Farley made it necessary for him to remain in New York.

ONCE PRAISED BY POPE

The record of Archbishop Hayes as Bishoy Chaplain of the American army and navy made him well known in Rome before he was elevated to the post of Archbishop. When he was in Rome in 1921, Archbishop Hayes was especially praised by Pope Benedict, and was told that the Holy Father was especially grateful that Archbishop Hayes had made it possible for every American boy in the army, navy and the marines, no matter in what part of the world he was serving, to have the services of a Catholic chaplain.

The achievements of Archbishop Hayes since he became head of the New York diocese have been many, but probably none is so outstanding as the federating of all the Catholic charities, with central offices in New York and a staff of trained clergy and lay workers. The Archbishop raises about $1,000,000 a year for charity, and out of his personal funds has never failed to contribute to worthy causes and memorials, no matter of what faith the recipients may be. He gave liberally to the various funds for the relief of the Jews in the war torn areas, and at the time of the Japanese earthquake made especial plea for relief for the suffering people of Japan.

Everything that goes to make up the great city, the firemen, the policemen, the crowded East Side sections, the people, all of them have always held his affectionate interest.

The Right Rev. George W. Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, will be one of the youngest cardinals in the Sacred College. His brilliant career has been marked by rapid recognition and his honors and distinctions have come to him at a younger age than those of any other Catholic priest in the United States. When he left Manhattan College at 17 he was the youngest man ever to receive a diploma there, and his honors since have been marked by the same recognition without regard to age, a condition unusual in Catholic ecclesiastical practice.

Like Archbishop Hayes, the Chicago prelate is a native of New York city. He was born July 2, 1872, and received his early education in St. Nicholas parochial school and the old De La Salle Academy in Second street. He was graduated from De La Salle in 1887 and entered Manhattan College, winning his diploma there in two years. He then went to St. Vincent's Seminary, Beatty, Pa., and from the seminary was appointed by Bishop McDonnell to study at the Urban College of the Propaganda in Rome.

On June 8, 1895, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop McDonnell in the Chapel of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in Rome and celebrated his first mass the following day in the crypt of St. Peter's. He returned to the United States and was appointed associate secretary to Bishop McDonnell.

BUILT CATHEDRAL CHAPEL

For a few months the young priest had charge of the Lithuanian Church in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, although he remained attached to the household of the bishop. Aside from his brief term at this church Archbishop Mundelein has had only one parish in his priestly life. That was as rector of the Cathedral Chapel, Queen of All Saints, Vanderbilt and Lafayette avenues. This edifice, one of the finest in the country, is one of his creations in which he takes greatest pride. It was a labor of love and he brought to bear a keen study of church archtecture made during his stay in Rome.

In December, 1897, he became Chancellor of the Diocese of Brooklyn and held the office until September, 1909. His brilliant work in Brooklyn first won Papal recognition when he was appointed a censor of the Liturgical Academy in November, 1903. Three years later he was made a domestic prelate, a monsignor, on application of Bishop McDonnell. A year later he again was honored in Rome, being made a member of the Ancient Academy of Arcadia. In 1908 he was made a doctor of sacred theology by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. On June 30, 1909, he was named Titular Bishop of Loryma and auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE DIRECTOR

These honors from the Holy See were not promotions of form, as the lasting work of the Archbishop in Brooklyn will attest. He was appointed director of the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception for boys who aspire to the priesthood when it was organized by Bishop McDonnell. He went into the work with great enthusiasm and built the structure at Washington and Atlantic avenues. He saw the institution grow into one of the most important educational institutions of its kind in the country.

In December, 1915, he was promoted to the See of Chicago as Archbishop to succeed the late Archbishop Quigley. The diocese has made rapid strides under his direction, and distinguished members of the laity have proclaimed him the greatest executive and administrator in the history of the church in Chicago.

His advent in Chicago was marked by a near tragedy and by an incident that endeared him to his new flock and won the commendation of all Chicagoans on his courage. At the first official dinner in his honor 150 guests were poisoned in the plot of an insane anarchist known as Jean Crones. As the guests were carried out there was a disposition to end the affair, but the Archbishop and Gov. Dunne decided to remain and see it through. They kept their places and the crowd stayed.

Two weeks later another dinner was held, and the leader of the anarchists, still at large, sent warning that the soup would be poisoned. When it was served Archbishop Mundelein insisted on tasting the first spoonful.

"It's all right," he said when he made the test.

He was cheered for several minutes and the dinner went on.

One of his outstanding achievements in Chicago is the establishment of the Quigley Memorial Seminary and the $10,000,000 priests' seminary at Argo, twelve miles from the city. Through his efforts the Misericordia Hospital on the South Side and the Rosary College have been opened.

The Spectator

The Hustler

What are we coming to?

Are we bound for the Age of Brass?

Are we insisting more and more upon Cheek, in one way or another, as the best thing in life? So that by and by the cheekiest, most self-assertive, thickest-skinned and non-sensitive shall be the chiefest among us?

It looks that way a bit.

In the first place, this is the era of the Advertiser. Our Magnificent Ones are they that advertise. Theirs are the prizes of life. They are the new aristocracy.

In the suburbs yonder castile, that cost a million dollars and is crowded with art furniture and genuine Eye-talian paintings, belongs to the Stomach Bitters man.

That million dollar yacht just steaming out of the harbor for a trip around the world is the Soap King's.

The Breakfast Food man travels by special train, the Cough Syrup magnate's wife can hardly bear up under her weight of pearls, and the porch of the forty million dollar Winter resort hotel in Florida or Southern California is occupied wholly by the Mighty Men who make their way by displaying along the banks of every river, on the right of way of every railroad, and in the electric lights of every city street, the merits of Cigarettes, Sewing Machines, Ready Made Clothes, Ham and Chewing Gum.

The Monthly Magazine and the Weekly furnish us our literature, but it is by grace of the advertiser. We cannot get our essays on Browning, nor our thrillers by Rex Beach, or Oppenheim, without also reading the merits of Suspenders, Six Cylinder Motors, and Talking Machines.

What is the natural consequence? Will not the youth go in for that line of endeavor that secures the persimmons? Yea, verily!

Again, secondly, mark the kind of preaching we're getting. I don't mean that from the pulpit, which the few hear, but that in the press, which the millions read.

What are all the Uplifters shouting? Why, don't be afraid to blow your own horn, dress well and look prosperous, put up a good front. Keep everlastingly at it, thrust your ego to the front, mix, shake hands, live in an expensive apartment, let people know you're alive, push, horn and jostle and grab, get a front seat and hold it!

It's grand!

But, meanwhile, what of that type of man that has no ambition but to do his work well? What of the craftsman who is all skill and efficiency, but is cursed with modesty? What of the thinker who cares nothing for the prize but only for the truth? What of the poet who can but see the vision and lets the hustling publisher grab all the profits of the faithful, consecrated workers everywhere who can only create and build and do, and are wholly lacking in the all-important brass?

Is this why we are producing Shaws but no Shakespeares, Chestertons but no Emersons, magazine cover girls but no Sistine Madonnas, Central Park-Parlor Clock Statuary but no Venuses de Milo, gorgeous railway stations and skyscrapers but no Rheims Cathedrals?

Maybe. Still, what's all that to do with us? Ram 'em, slam 'em, jam 'em! Crowd up, or we may miss something.

In an age of pachyderms we've no place for the plague of thought.

HAVE TEA WITH THE CROWD AT THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

新肺癆藥 辟癆精

BIOGENE

—Trade Mark—

Advantageously

Replaces Raw Meat and Iron

By taking Biogene

you will notice an immediate

Increase in Weight

We can honestly Recommend it

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J. B. Artaud Freres	Marseille	- „	"Clarets"
Etablissements Phillip	Paris	- „	"Preserves"
Rodel & Fils Freres	Bordeaux	- „	"Preserves"
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U.B. Pilsener Beer

Aktieselskabet Union Bryggeri

Scandinavian Brewery Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

The Beer to be had Everywhere

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DRINK U. B. BEER

ALWAYS

PURE AND FRESH

Fresh Supplies Always to be had at the

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Oculists' Institute Company

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O.I.C.

EFFICIENCY PURITY

MOTOR SPIRIT "SHELL" MOTOR OILS

RELIABILITY POWER

This advertisement is issued by The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd.

Tinkering

HOUSE TAX IS UNDER DEBATE IN PEKING NOW

Regular Levy According To Rental Values Is Suggested

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 30.—General Hsueh Chih-hing, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, summoned the police chiefs of twenty districts yesterday to discuss payment of their men. It is understood that General Hsueh promised that a month's pay would be given within a few days.

In connection with the plan to institute a house tax and devote the proceeds to police salaries, it is reported that a scheme has now been drafted whereby houses will be taxed monthly, according to rental values, from one dollar to fifteen. The tax would be termed "municipal tax," and a proportion would be allocated to improve sanitation and to provide free education for poor children. The scheme has not yet been approved by the General Chamber of Commerce or public bodies, which will be consulted and asked, if they approve, to appoint a Board of Governors to control expenditure.

It is reported that the Preparatory Department for Local Self-Government is opposed to the plan, and will organise opposition on the ground that it is contrary to the principles of self-government.

"HEALTH WEEK" STARTS TODAY; PLAN CAMPAIGN

"Health Week" in Shanghai begins today and lasts until next Sunday, during which period a campaign of health education will be carried on by the Council on Health Education, Y. M. C. A. and other organisations here.

Lectures on public health will be delivered in the schools and other institutions there are to be parades calling attention to health methods, a vaccination drive and other demonstrations calling attention to various manners of health preservation.

It is also to be "Clean-Up Week" and efforts will be made to impress upon residents the importance of keeping their premises in a sanitary condition and of studying health diets as a preventative of the usual summer diseases.

Dairyman Is Fined For Watering Milk

A dairyman named Tsu Ah-foo, lessee of a dairy at Z-659 Gordon Road, was fined $50 by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh of the Mixed Court yesterday for distributing milk which on analysis was found to contain 5.9 percent of added water.

China Making Preparations For Conference

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan is reported to have arrived in Shanghai to make investigations into the exact receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs since the effective 5 per cent duty came into force. The result of his investigations will be used to calculate the total receipts from the Customs when the 2½ per cent surplus tax comes into force.

The move is said to be in line with general preparations that the Peking Government is making in anticipation of the Special Tariff Conference. Chinese Ministers abroad are reported to be taking the question up with the Powers who are to participate.

Embargo On Arms From U. S. To Cuba

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, May 2.—The Government have placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government, owing to the conditions of violence existing there.

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 — CARLTON THEATRE — PHONE WEST 3641

ast Two Performances Today 3 & 9. 15 p.m.

FROM THE GREAT AMERICAN STAGE PLAY by James Forbes.

A photodrama that holds the interest from start to finish with stirring incidents spectacularly photographed.

Louis B Mayer presents
The Fred Niblo Production
The Famous Mrs. Fair
By James Forbes

Shaking shoulders and cocktails. Painting the town and her lips red. Burning up cigarettes and moonlit roads. A Woman's Struggle for Fame and Family.

B.A.T. TOPICS, Hankow Spring Race Meet.

STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT

2 Nights Only **Monday, Tuesday** May 5th, 6th,

A COMEDY-DRAMA WITH A ROMANTIC PUNCH

All her life this little steno longed to be a star. One day the chance came—she stuck her gum on the bottom of her chair, closed up her desk and—PRESTO.

STARTING WEDNESDAY NIGHT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

The great hurricane of joy and excitement, in

"The Mark of Zorro"

From the All-Story Weekly Novel "The Curse of Capistrano" by Johnston McCulley Directed by Fred Niblo

Brings to the screen a wholesome, gingery mixture of melodrama and vigorous comedy, crammed with whirl-wind action, thrills, suspense and irresistible funny angles; with never a let-up in its headlong pace from the very start to the rip-roaring, rattling, eminently-satisfactory climax.

New Rail Official Is Welcomed At Tsingtao

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tsingtao, April 28.—Mr. Shao Hung-chun, the new Managing Director of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, succeeding, Mr. Liu Kun, who has been transferred to the managership of the Eastern Division of the Lung Hai Railway, assumed his duties on Saturday and received a warm welcome from staff officials and employes.

Mr. T. C. Chu, Vice-Managing Director, greeted the new executive on behalf of the railroad and Mr. Shao, in voicing his appreciation of the welcome accorded him, asked for the co-operation of all in the continuance of the service performed by the line for benefit of the general public, which, he said, he hoped to make more efficient.

Mr. Shao was Consul-General at Vladivostok for a number of years and for the past few years has been engaged in educational work. He was formerly a member of the staff of the Minister of Communications during the incumbency of Mr. Kao En-hung, now Tupan of this territory. Mr. Shao and the Governor have been lifelong friends for many years and a closer co-ordination between the railway and the Administration is forecast.

Just previous to the arrival of Mr. Shao the special commission, appointed by the Ministry of Communications to conduct an inquiry into the status of the railway, completed its labors and is now formulating the results of its investigation into a detailed report to be submitted to the Ministry, which, in turn, will forward it to the Cabinet. Any recommendation of the commission must have the approval of the Ministry and Cabinet, in which event it will be announced and put into effect by Presidential Mandate.

The railway officials are keenly interested in that portion of the report dealing with the expansion scheme for the line, which was submitted to the Ministry of Communications some time ago. This program calls for the expenditure of several million dollars on many new bridges, rolling stock, double-tracking and equipment.

Rear Admiral Wen Shu-teh, Commander of the naval squadron at Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo, returned to this city yesterday morning and was welcomed at the railway depot by a crowd of several thousand, including naval and territorial officials and the naval band. A guard of honor escorted him to the Naval Administration Building.

Admiral Wen has been able to obtain a certain amount of financial support for his squadron, and repairs to the vessels will be made in the near future. They will need a thorough overhauling as they have not been re-conditioned in several years.

A sensational robbery and murder threw the city into a commotion on Friday. The Japanese accountant of the Japanese Middle School was slain while returning to the building with $4,200 on his person with which to pay the monthly salaries of the teachers. He was waylaid on a narrow road, passing through a small wood within a hundred yards of the school, and was shot through the head before he could defend himself. The money was snatched from his pockets and he was left dead on the road.

The police have arrested a Japanese contractor and one of his Chinese workmen who were engaged in making some repairs at the school building. It is alleged that they have knowledge of the crime, although not actually guilty.

This is the height of the cherry blossom season and yesterday thousands visited First Park, the beautiful territorial preserve, where cherry trees abound and one particular lane is lined with them for a distance of several hundred feet.

The Tsinan Dramatic Club gave a very satisfactory performance of "The Mollusc" before five hundred persons at Garrison Hall on Saturday evening. The proceeds went to the Tsingtao Women's League and will be devoted to the league's charitable work.

Dean C. Worcester, Noted Scientist Of Philippines Dead

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, May 2.—Mr. Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior for the Philippines, died here today of heart-disease at the age of 57.

Mr. Worcester was born at Thetford, Ver., in 1866. He was a well-known zoologist and had made extensive studies of birds and mammals of the Philippines. His first visit to the Islands was in 1887, when he accompanied the Steere scientific expedition. Subsequently appointed Assistant Professor of Botany at the University of Michigan, he returned to the Philippines again with the Menage expedition in 1890. He returned to his work at the University and became Assistant Professor of Zoology and Curator of the Zoological Museum. He became a member of the United States Philippines Commission in 1899 and remained in the Philippines, becoming Secretary of the Interior in 1901, which post he held until 1913. Among Mr. Worcester's published works are "The Philippine Islands and their Peoples," "The Non-Christian Tribes of Northern Luzon," "The Philippines Past and Present" and many papers on zoological subjects.

Little Entente Is Defensive Alliance, Masaryk Maintains

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 2.—President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, in an interview in the Italian Tribuna, states that the Little Entente is of a defensive character. He insists on the necessity of being forearmed for the eventuality of return to the offensive by Germany. It is therefore natural that the Little Entente's policy coincides with that of the Great Powers which are concerned at this danger. M. Masaryk affirms that it is possible for Hungary to join the Little Entente. He said that the moment had come to treat with Russia.

Special Announcement

Owing to the many enquiries from those who were unable to see the Screen's Masterpiece, we are very pleased to announce that we have been fortunate enough to make a special arrangement with the

Apollo Cinema

to Show

"Potash

AND

Perlmutter"

Starting Tuesday, May 6th

Peacock Motion Picture Corp.

Carlton LIMITED.

Sensational Display of Model Gowns at the Carlton

Manequins will Parade Tonight Sunday, May 4th.

also

The Midnight Follies

In a New Programme

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp Special Dinner Programme

Open until 3 a.m. Tonight.

Parade of Geisha Girls Postponed for Future Date.

A Strictly First-Class Hotel

— Savoy Hotel —

Moderate Rates

A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
Special Rates for Monthly Guests

Nanzing Road, Broadway Shangha

Supplied By All Chemists

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. Sold everywhere.

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND
NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business after 1 p.m. on May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1924.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General
67554 M 7

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

MAY DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Thursday,	May	1
Friday,	"	2
Saturday,	"	3
*Monday	"	5
*Tuesday,	"	6

*From 9 to 11 a.m.

Municipal Notification

No. 3247.

SILVER LOAN 1924.
ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR Tls. 500,000 AT 97½ PER CENT
Rate of Interest 6 per cent. per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 16, 1924, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the Silver Loan of 1924.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The debentures will be issued at Tls. 97½ per cent., and will be redeemed under the operation of a Sinking Fund on December 31, 1964, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31, 1934, or on any subsequent date, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and the public press of Shanghai.

In the event of any partial redemption of the loan, the numbers of debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, May 1, 1924.
T. F. 293

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

Tender For Steel Bridge.

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration invite tenders for the supply of One Steel Through Bridge of One Hundred and Fifty Foot Span. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the Specifications, by paying ten dollars cash for each copy on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

67603

1001 Bargains Shop

If you can get a toilet soap, (French make) 12 cakes for $1 or a litre of *Eau de Cologne* for $1.20, or 1 lb. of prunes for $0.19 cents, and many other goods of a wholesale price.

WHY PAY MORE?

Apply to W. Zimmerman's salesroom, 21 Nanking Road, 1st floor.

67274

Notice

Attention is drawn to the advertisement in today's issue of the sale by auction of Reiss & Co.'s Pootung Property on Monday, the 26th. instant. The delay in the sale, which was originally advertised for March, has been due to the necessity for an indorsement of an additional area on the Title Deed of one of the Lots.

CENTRAL BUILDING

18 Nanking Road

Do you realise that there are no mosquitoes in the Central district?

Rooms furnished may be had ranging from Tls. 40 to Tls. 55 inclusive of everything except board which can be supplied at $50 per month from the Dining Room on ground floor.

Holy Trinity Cathedral

Friday, May 9th at 5.45

Organ Recital

by

Mr. R. C. Young

The Choir will Sing
"Hear my Prayer"
(Mendelssohn)
Etc.

Collection on behalf of War Memorial New Organ Fund.

67597 M.9

Notice

The Redman—Coskery Company, International Forwarders, of 59 St. Peter's Street, Montreal, Canada, have appointed us as their agents in Shanghai and we shall be pleased to render every assistance to intending purchasers of goods from the United Kingdom and explain to them the advantages of directing shipments through this medium.

STROM & COMPANY
9 Ezra Road. Tele. C. 204.
67435

S.S. "President Madison" Voy. No. 64-West from Seattle

Notice to Consignees

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Madison" Voy. No. 64-West, will be held at the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Wednesday, May 7th, 1924 at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL-ORIENTAL LINE,
67600 M 6

S.S. "William Penn" Voy. No. 5-West from New York

Notice to Consignees

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "William Penn" V. 5-W., will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf, on Wednesday, May 7th, 1924 at 2.30 p.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custom's Jetty at 2.00 p.m.

ADMIRAL-ORIENTAL LINE,
67599 M 6

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 p.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th May 1924 on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

67517 M 7

Very desirable place to let in central district. Dining room, ball room with best dancing oak floor, bar and private rooms with bath rooms attached. Central heating. All modern conveniences, suitable for a foreign Cafe or Hotel. Rent moderate. Ready to discuss any reasonable proposition. For particulars apply to *Credit Franco Chinois*, No 39 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone central No. 5555."

67577 M 16

Municipal Notification

No. 3250.

Private Ricsha Licence

Notice is hereby given that on and after June 1 the following amendment of Licence Condition No. 3 will be enforced:—

No. 3. "That between sunset and sunrise *the ricsha carry two lighted metal lamps, one on each side, exhibiting a white light towards the front and a red light towards the rear so placed and maintained at all times as to be clearly visible at a reasonable distance in front and behind.*"

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, May 3, 1924.
67570 M 6

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

A)—MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911
(6 % Debentures)

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Debentures of the above Loan that the drawing of the 129 debentures to be redeemed in 1924, will take place at the French Municipal Hall on Wednesday, May 14, at 3 p.m.

B)—MUNICIPAL LOANS OF 1911
(6 % Debentures)
1923 (6 % Debentures)

Transfer Books for the above loans will be closed from 12th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

67524 M 4

Shanghai General Cargo Dealers

Removal Notice

From May 1st we shall remove to the 4-H Floor of the Shen Bldg. 29 Szechuen Road. Where after that date we shall continue our business as General Import and Export Agents, Brokers, etc. our Tel. shall remain the same C. 3069.

65805 A 25

For Sale or To Let

390 Route Ferguson Ideal Bungalow Residence, containing seven rooms, including three bedrooms and bathrooms. 5½ mow. Immediate possession. Apply:—L. R. Andrews, 27 Gt. Western Road. West 323.

67516 M.3

NOTICE

B. C. Hubbard is no longer in our employ; his contract with us having terminated on April 30th.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai
67491 M 7

Notice of Removal

On and after May 1st, 1924 our office will be situated in the S. Y. Sheng Building, 29 Szechuen Road.

MARCO, FINKELSTEIN & CO.
67420 M 10

Notice of Removal

We have this day removed our offices from No. 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) to No. 10 Nanking Road, opposite Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.'s premises.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Shanghai, May 1st, 1924.
67544 M 4

Wharfage and Landing Charges

This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff, dated January 1st, 1922, will be increased by 20%.—instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.

A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff.

China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkadu Wharves. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew, Old Ningpo, and Pootung Wharves.

March 1st, 1924.

65950

THE ROYAL

does the work BETTER, QUICKER and LONGER

$205.00 (Special Prices to Schools and Missions)

Long carriage machines in stock

Sole Agents for CHINA THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. SHANGHAI

The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Ltd.

London

Marine Insurance

General Agents for China

Blom & Van Der AA.

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai

Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Extension Sale

of

Ladies' Stockings, All Silk and Silk with Lisle Top, in all colours and sizes.

also

a small line of leather bags, woollens, voiles, neck ties, etc., etc.

Prices to suit all. Come and see for yourself

It is an opportunity not to be missed.

Industrial Agents Co.

— and —

China Cotton and Silk Works

Retail Department
119a Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
(Near the Chinese Post Office)

This special sale will be continued for a period of one week. Last day of sale 10th May, 1924.

67583 M 6

Notice to Subscribers

Before going on furlough or leaving Shanghai for a holiday, don't forget to call at The China Press offices, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and arrange to have your paper forwarded.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SHANGHAI!

Au Petit Louvre

are opening

Under New Management

on

Tuesday, May 6th

67585

Business and Official Notices

Direct your shipments through
Stockwell & Co., Ltd.
16-18 Finsbury Street
London
Satisfaction guaranteed

Apply
Strom & Co.
9 Ezra Road

Hotel Parisien

Notice is hereby given that the business and undertaking of the Hotel Parisien has been acquired free of all liabilities by a British-American Syndicate. The interest and responsibility of the Hotel Parisien, Ltd. (a company registered in Peking), and of the Board of Directors thereof, namely Admiral Lew, Nien Shuche, and Homely Chen, ceases from date hereof. All accounts against the Hotel Parisien, Ltd., must be presented forthwith at the offices of the company, 36 Rue Montauban; the company will not be responsible for any claims not presented on or before the 10th inst.

Notice is also given that Mr. C. W. Hannigs has consented to remain on as Hotel Manager on behalf of the Syndicate.

For and on behalf of the Hotel Parisien Syndicate.
F. N. MATTHEWS, F. C. A.
Shanghai, May 1st 67545

The China
TRUNK EMPORIUM

On corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (*not the new small shop; but the 4-roomed one, please note*) is the only shop which takes pains to make all trunks, suit cases handbags, etc., as good and cheap as humanly possible. Its

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and cabin trunks made of 7 and 4 ply wood, etc., and covered with fibre, leather and sheet-steel are guaranteed indestructible. *Inspect our goods and note our prices before buying from others. Tel C. 612.* 64356

TSINGTAO

IF YOU WISH to spend your holidays in Tsingtao, or to pass the whole bathing season in that delightful place, or if you prefer the beautiful Laushan Mountains, we can recommend you rooms with or without board at moderate rates. For full particulars apply to:

P. O. Box 220.
TSINGTAO
66279

S. Wulff & Co.

is the one who initiated

THE CHEMICAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS IN THE FAR EAST.

No one can equal their work attention and charges.

Office situated at

211a Szechuen Road, near the corner of Ningpo Road,
Tel. C. 2284.

No Branch Elsewhere.

66533

TO LET

THREE large cool office rooms in Szechuen Road very low rental telephone Ctr. 5021.

67353 M 4

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads)

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.

Office Hours: 11-1 and 3-9 daily, or by appointment.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
34 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

PATTON'S
SUNPROOF OUTSIDE PAINTS
VELUMINA
"The Oil Flat Wall Paint"
IRONHIDE
"The Great Rust Preventive"
AUTO GLOSS FINISH
"High Grade Auto Enamel"
FLORHIDE ENAMEL
"Floor Enamel in Colors"
PITCAIRN'S VARNISHES
"A Varnish for Every Purpose"
WOOD STAINS
TECTOR
"The Universal Undercoater"
MUNN'S CALCIMINES
RENNOUS-KLEINLE PAINT BRUSHES
Painting Contracts Undertaken Using these Materials, By The Continental Woodworking & Painting Company, Ltd.
136 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 7312
FOR SALE BY
THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY
Sole Agents for China
5 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1953
67197

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64204

SPRING is COMING!

LOOK to your hats, ladies and gentlemen. If they look old and worn, send them to us to be renovated.

Welcome the Spring with fresh-looking hats that help you look your best.

We transform men's and ladies' hats—make them almost LIKE NEW —send your old hats now to us to be RENOVATED.

La UNION--PD-3206 Haining Rd.
(Near Corner Chapoo Road)
Telephone North-527
V. D. ALOBOG, *Manager.*
64745

Notice of Removal
DR. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
2nd Floor, 43 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127
66435

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

Municipal Orchestra

— Town Hall —

Thursday, May 8, at 9.15 p.m.

Ninth Subscription Symphony Concert

with Augmented Orchestra

Conductor: Mo. Mario Paci

"English Composers"

Soloist: Mrs. W. Lyle (Contralto)

Programme: Elgar's Overture "Cockaigne", Elgar's "Sea Pictures" for Contralto & Orchestra, Holbrooke's "The Raven", Goossens' "Tam O' Shanter", Stanford's "Irish Symphony".

Admission $1.—Programmes with Analytical Notes and Portraits on sale at Moutrie & Co., and at The Robinson Piano Co., at 30 Cents each.

67579

Japanese Kitchen Coal
$15 per ton, *Cash with Order*
Strom & Co.
Telephone C. 204 9 Ezra Road

Conseil d'Administration Municipal de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1924

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each

Rate of interest 7% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th April 1924.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 100 each and will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st October 1934 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

3°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 7% per annum, payable on the 21st day of March and 30th day of September in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from May 1st 1924.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for must be deposited at the same time.

5°.—Applications for Debentures under par (Tls. 100) will not be recognised by the Council.

6°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 22nd April 1924.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 284.

Special Notices Continued on Page 7

Financial And Commercial News

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 3, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/2⅛ = Tls. 6.29 at 7165 $8.78
G.$100 at 69¾ = Tls. 143.37 at 7165 = $200.10
Mex. Dollar market rate 7188.75
Native Interest 0%
Copper Cash 266,500
Shanghai Gold Bar 277.50
Bar Silver 33
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 67.70
New York on London 438¾
London:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/2
Demand 3/2⅛
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer ... 69½
Demand 69¾

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 70
Demand buying on America 70⅞
Demand selling on London 3/2¾
Demand buying on London 3/2⅞

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	96.50	96.50
5th Year 6%	75.90	75.00
7th Year 6%	69.40	67.00
9th Year 6%	86.30	85.00
6% Consolidated	76.50	75.50
7% Consolidated	81.00	81.00
11th Year 8%	102.00	102.00
96 Millions 8%	28.10	26.50

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
It. Lire 15.40 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.90 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 8.75 = 1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
1 Chervonetz = Mex. $10.73

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 3, 1924

OFFICIAL

Langkats Comb. Tls. 26.75 June

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats Comb. Tls. 26.75 June
S'hai Explorations Tls. 11.00

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, May 3, 1924

OFFICIAL
Trams B. Tls. 17.00

UNOFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 78.00

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,170 buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co. $106 buyers.
Union Insurance of Canton $240 buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $166 sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $150 buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (old) $23½ buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5⅛ buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $17¼ buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $17¼ buyers.
China Sugar Refinery Co. $230 sellers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $530 buyers.

Rubber Output

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for April, 1924, 83,000 lbs.
Shipped 71,864 lbs.
Cocoanuts 700,000 nuts.
Rainfall 8½ inches.

German Economic Enigmas

Wealth And Bankruptcy—Wrong Inferences From Right Observations—Results Of Inflational Debauch—The Taxation Screw Applied—Disappointments Of The Leipzig Fair—Impoverishment In The Light Of Statistics—Super-Wealthy Germans Exceptional

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Bremen, March 18.—Foreigners find much that is inexplicable in German economic life today. They cannot reconcile the picture of a ruined and practically bankrupt country with the evidences of wealth which they see everywhere.

Luxurious motor cars and expensive restaurants seem out of place in a land where millions of children are being fed and cared for by other countries, while German towns and communes are scraping together all the money they can for relieving their destitute.

How, they ask, can Germans outbid Englishmen in the fur market? How are Germans able to force up the prices of luxuries by their heavy buying? Nine out of ten foreigners probably believe sincerely that Germany is shamming. Their explanation is that, having shifted the burden of the War debt on to others who have obligingly shouldered it, she is rolling in wealth and laughing in her sleeve at the way she has fooled the nations.

WRONG INFERENCES FROM RIGHT OBSERVATIONS

The foreigner is not wrong in his observations. What is doubtful is whether the inferences which he draws from them are correct. The fallacy seems to lie in reasoning about a country as if it were an individual. Some Germans, certain classes of Germans are wealthy, but that does not necessarily mean that the country as a whole is prosperous.

RESULTS OF INFLATIONAL DEBAUCH

It is impossible for any country to indulge in a debauch like inflation without suffering for it. One result of inflation in Germany has been the ruin of the middle classes, always considered the backbone of a country. Stabilisation has not materially altered their condition. Emigration figures speak for themselves. Thousands of Germany's best workers are seeking their luck elsewhere. That means so much good blood lost to the Fatherland.

TAXATION SCREW APPLIED

Evasion of taxation there has certainly been, but not on the part of the working-man, from whose wages it has been systematically deducted. It is only fair to say, however, that since stabilisation the Government has turned the taxation screw with a vengeance. The holders of stocks and shares, banks and industrial concerns are up in arms at the dues levied on stock exchange transactions. The three marks they pay on every 100 marks is a sum considerably higher than that levied in other countries. They maintain that such a policy is ruinous at a time when capital is so badly needed. But a Government at its wits' end to make the ends of its Budget meet is not likely to listen to them.

Agriculture is reeling under the weight of its taxation. As it has so far been the spoilt child of fortune, less sympathy is felt for its present plight. Other classes do not forget that it flourished while they grew steadily poorer. It is, nevertheless, a fact that to meet the heavy taxation now levied on them many landowners and farmers today must sell their products below cost price. At the same time they have to pay far higher prices in comparison for all that they need in the way of fertilizers and farm machinery.

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE LEIPZIG FAIR

The results of the Leipzig Fair have not been such as to hearten the German merchant world. It had raised great hopes. German industry was confidently expecting to convince the world that it had come again into its own. These hopes have not been fulfilled. It is sorrowfully admitted that the business done bears no relation to the record number of visitors at the Fair. The German industrialist has produced, as before, high class goods, but owing to his increased costs of production, the prices of these were frequently as high as those of the world market and, in some cases, even higher. Lack of credit, lack of money on the part of the public are everywhere hampering German trade at the moment.

IMPOVERISHMENT IN THE LIGHT OF STATISTICS

Moreover, statistics (exclusive, it is true, of those of the Occupied Territory) show clearly that German export trade in 1923 fell to one-half of its pre-War volume. The goods imported are also of a cheaper class than formerly, which points to growing impoverishment of the nation. Whereas wheat was chiefly imported before the War, now it is rye. The import of eggs and egg products has almost ceased. The import of butter has also decreased, that of margarine and artificial fats taking its place. Even imported fruit, which hasty generalisation might take for unwarranted extravagance, is only a little over 10 percent of pre-War import. To take a concrete example, about 106,000 tons of fruit were imported in 1923 as against 972,000 tons in 1913. Again Germany, who exported over 1,000,000 tons in 1922. By increased production she reduced her import last year to 16,000 tons, but she cannot make good the loss of her large sugar-producing territory in Eastern Germany.

The average foreigner feels, no doubt, that it is unfair that anybody in Germany should still be rich, seeing Germany lost the War. To argue thus is to forget the international character of trade and finance. The impossibility of touching German capital abroad has been demonstrated. The thing cannot be done. Nor can anyone prevent the 15,000,000 German Americans relieving the straits of their German brethren. You cannot punish a whole country as you can an individual. France came nearest to doing it, but her methods have not proved satisfactory.

SUPER-WEALTHY GERMANS ESCCEPTIONAL

The existence of a small class of super-wealthy Germans should not blind one to the fact that the great mass of the people is struggling with poverty. Here and there one hears or reads of an undertaking hardly in keeping with the state of the country's finances, but investigation would probably show it to be the work of one or two wealthy individuals who chose to spend their money in that particular way.

Well-dressed Germans abound, but it is easy to draw a wrong inference from the fact. No self-respecting German will show himself in the street in other clothes than his best. In the privacy of his home he may wear rags or an old dressing-gown. If, however, he has to clear the snow off his doorstep he will do it in a great-coat with a velvet collar.

The fictitious prosperity of the inflation period is apt to mislead people as to the real condition of the country. Germany has still a stiff task ahead. She has begun her upward climb, but the summit is still very far off.

Radio Corporation Earnings Expand

Radio corporation of America, in its annual report for 1923, reflects the tremendous advances made by radio in the last twelve months.

Gross income was $26,394,789, as against $14,830,855 in 1922. Net income was $4,737,774, compared with $2,974,579 for 1922, and $426,799 for 1921.

Among the outstanding developments of the year were two additional radio communication circuits connecting the United States with Italy and Poland. These make nine channels of international traffic in operation to these countries and to Great Britain, Norway, Germany, France, Japan, Hawaii, and Hawaii to Japan.

Plans for high power trans-oceanic stations in Brazil have been approved. Service to the Argentine, on a deferred rate basis, through the medium of the high-power station at Buenos Aires, was inaugurated last February.

Competition with cables on even terms is being successfully met, the report says. It is now possible to handle overseas message traffic by twelve distinct circuits.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s market report under date Shanghai, May 2, states:

There has been a steady undertone during the week with a fair demand for White Shirtings for Hankow and Szechuen, some recent arrivals of these goods having cleared from the ship's side at a fair profit to the importers. Greys and Fancies have also also changed hands though to a lesser extent and, taking it all round, the amount of trade done has not been altogether unsatisfactory.

As an offset, however, to this slight improvement it is with misgiving that one reads the important article on likin appearing in the North China Daily News of the 1st instant, and it would appear that the likin authorities are firm in their intention to enforce its payment to the great detriment of trade, the latest innovation being the establishment of new stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line which is the principal rail connection between Shanghai and the consuming centers throughout the country.

The merchants naturally have been compelled to suspend the despatch by this route of all goods coming under the range of taxation and to return to the old fashioned and more laborious method of water transport. It is particularly of interest to note that while the discussions are in progress for the total abolition of likin in return for a Customs surtax of 2½%, the likin officials are making arrangements for its more rigorous enforcement.

Advices from Manchester indicate a firm market with spinners in a strong position consequent upon increased sales of yarn to the Continent at prices considerably above recent quotations.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Our market has ruled steady with prices showing little change from last week. Details of private sales reported are as follows:—Black Joss at Tls. 6.30, Palace at Tls. 6.10, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs. We hear of business in 10 lbs. as follows:—Red Cock at Tls. 7.60, Bridge at Tls. 7.50, Five Jars at Tls. 7.50, Palace at Tls. 7.25. Auction values slightly higher than last week.

12 lbs. 36 in. We have one sale to record in Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. at Tls. 10.50.

White Shirtings.—There has been a fair demand for the River ports and prices generally have ruled firm. Details of private sales are as follows:—Gold Dollar (Kung Ping) at Tls. 13.50, Gold Dollar (Zang Tai) at Tls. 13.25, Large Dog at Tls. 11.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 11.25, Nine Gold Tai at Tls. 10.70, Vase (Kung Ping) at Tls. 10.25, Good Luck at Tls. 10.05, Fireworks at Tls. 6.65.

Local Sheetings.—Market inactive with prices purely nominal.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—We have little change to record during the week under review and auction values ruled very steady more particularly for the better qualities.

Cotton.—Prices for the local staple have continued steady to strong throughout the week, with only a moderate amount of business done by local mills. Quotations are nominally the same as given last week.

American spot cotton after touching G. cts. 31.50 receded to G. cts. 29.80, and is quoted today on the New York market at G. cts. 30.30.

Local Yarn.—Our market is exceptionally quiet but steady with no business transpiring. Chinese dealers, however, are reported to have disposed of about 5,000 Bales of their previous purchases, on the basis of Tls. 165.00 to Tls. 170.00 for good quality 10's and Tls. 186.00 to Tls. 202.00 for 20's, count.

April Rubber Returns

Langkat	64,000 lbs.
Shanghai-Sumatra ...	39,079 lbs.
Anglo-Java	173,000 lbs.
Java Consolidated ...	72,900 lbs.
Kroewoek	56,000 lbs.
Ziangbe	63,300 lbs.
Anglo-Dutch	62,500 lbs.

Mentoukou Mine

Messrs. George McBain have received a telegram from the manager of the Mentoukoo Mine stating that the output of coal for the month of April was 17,392 tons.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks....	H.$1,170 B
Chartered.....	£19⅝
Russio-Asiatic....	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton.....	H.$720 B.
North China.....	Tls. 138
Union of Canton..	H.$241 B.
Yangtsze.....	H.$29½
Far Eastern Ins...	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire.....	H.$145
Hongkong Fire..	H.$530 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	H.$133½
Indo-China Perf...	H.$38½ B.
"Shell".....	93/9
S'hai Tug ord.....	Tls. 87 B.
S'hai Tug Pref....	Tls. 53 B.
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd	H.$38½ B.
Star Ferry.....	H.$85 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 22.60 B.
Oriental Cons.....	15/-
Raub	H.$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock..	H.$152 B.
Shanghai Dock....	Tls. 93 S.
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 5½
,, Pref.....	Tls. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 192½
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$167
Lands and Hotels	
China Realty ord..	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
A.-French Land...	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land....	Tls. 118 B.
Hongkong Lands..	H.$106 S.
Humphreys Estate	Tls. 23½ S.
Carlton Ltd.....	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel....	New H.$11½ S. Old H.$17½ Sa.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11.85 B.
E-wo (pref.).....	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow..	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton..	Old 61 New 36
Industrials	
Bulter Tiles.....	Tls. 25
China Sugar.....	H.$230 S.
Green Island....	H.$28½ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25¾ B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 8 B.
Loans	Tls. 6.40 B.
Explorations	Tls. 10¾ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra....	Tls. 97½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts.....	Tls. 6 S.
Llewelyn.....	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford...	Tls. 107 B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$26½ S.
Weeks.....	Tls. 11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 5½ S.
Amherst.....	Tls. 0.25
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 5.10
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918..	Tls. 0.70
Bute.....	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang..	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United...	$. 0.75 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 4½
Cheng.....	Tls. 1
Consolidated.....	Tls. 2.12½
Dominion.....	Tls. 1.40 B.
Gula Kalumpong...	Tls. 9¼ B
Java Consolidated..	Tls. 10⅜
Kali Glideks.....	Tls. 6 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 9.40
Karan.....	Tls. 4
Kedah.....	Tls. 0.75
Kota Bahroe.....	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java....	Tls. 12
Padang.....	Tls. 5½
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 1.05
Permata.....	Tls. 2.30
Repah.....	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 0.80
Seekees.....	Tls. 0.75 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 0.75 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 0.82½
S'hai Klebang....	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay...	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref...	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang...	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 2.65
S'hai Seremban...	Tls. 0.45 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbes.....	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams..	Tls. 16.70 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 42 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury....	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones..	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterwork.	Tls. 150 B.
China Providents..	Old H.$15 New H.$5 S.
H'kong Electrics..	H.$35
H'kong Tramways..	H.$33 B.
Dairy Farm.....	H.$25¼ B.
Hongkong Ropes.	H.$62 B.
China Lights	Old H.$15.60 B. New H.$9¼ B

S. Sellers, Sa. Saled, B. Buyers

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 2.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1-67.72 francs.

SHUR-ON

SHELTEX and other standard makes in Gold, Gold-filled, White, Gold, Silver, Shell, etc. The largest and most complete stocks at the
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Sir. Wm. Crookes O.I.C. Glasses

Any Prescription Regardless of the Original Price Whether $10 or $20 at the O.I.C.
$5.00 ANY RX

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Far & Near Vision in One Pair
$5.00 ANY RX
O.I.C.

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Every Frame marked in Plain Figures AT THE
O.I.C.

Dr. C. Noel Davis
In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—
"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."
You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—
O.I.C. Glasses

Oculists' Institute Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.I.C.

KEEPS BAKE-RITE FRESH

ARO
FOR SALE
8 MOW
Road Frontage
Near new American School Location
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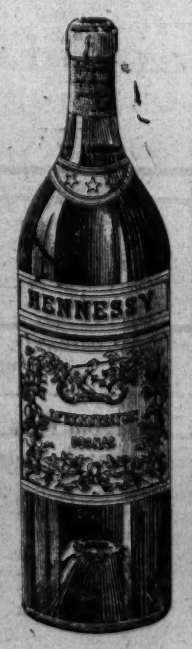
TEL C. 8222 15 NANKING ROAD
ASIA REALTY COMPANY ASIA REALTY CO. ASIA REALTY COMPANY

Golden Horse
Cigarettes of Distinction
Obtainable at all Tobacconists

Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.



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HENNESSY

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Hongkong	Penang
(Kedah)	Hoilo	Puket
Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Samarang
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala-	Shanghai
Canton	Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	Madras	Sourabaya
Cebu	Manila	Taiping
Colombo	Medan	Tavoy
Delhi	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tokio
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
D. G. M. Bernard Esq., Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
A. O. Lang Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
H. P. White Esq.
G. M. Young Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

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Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Fcochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordrean
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

行業業實江浙 The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1903
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Frs.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokoham.	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Nouniea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

America Revisited

By Capt. R. A. Scott-James

[The following is the first of three articles by Capt. R. A. Scott-James, the well-known English journalist and author, in which he gives an intimate interpretative description of the United States as it impressed him on his second visit, during the recent tour of Mr. David Lloyd George.]

I

London.—Late one evening in the fall of last year I was walking down Broadway, New York, with a friend. The sidewalks were crowded, men and women were entering and leaving hotels and restaurants, and the vivid sky-signs lighting up the faces of thousands of persons gave to the scene an air of concerted movement, of impressive artifice.

"It is about the time they should be coming out of the theaters," said my friend; and sure enough, as he spoke, the theatergoers were beginning to pour into the streets.

Was this Broadway? Or was it Piccadilly? If I had closed my eyes for a moment and opened them I might have been uncertain. This is just how it would have been in London at that hour—the crowds, the restaurants, the advertisement lights which we have learned to use, and, as a 'ast finishing touch, the theater crowds coming out at the precise moment when they would have come out in an English city.

As my mind was struggling with the illusion there came suddenly a noise like the explosion of a bomb, followed by a rattling as of machine guns, and a party of fantastically garbed youths in a fantastically decorated car swooped down upon the crowd. We read the legend: "Vote for——"; and the car was off again, broadcasting confusion and propaganda.

* * * *

A judge, it seemed, was asking for votes. Nothing singular, I suppose; and if it had been a politician, instead of a judge, I should not have been surprised. As it was, being English, I was puzzled, and was brought back with a quick jolt to America.

No, assuredly it was not Piccadilly. I saw the perambulating multitude in a new perspective. This was not the same as London. This was not the concentrated activity of America—it was only an example of it. It was a type only of scores of proud centers, where American community life asserts itself vehemently, here in this way, here in that, but always, as I fancy it, in community form.

Behind New York I saw vistas of great cities, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Boston; and other cities which I have not seen on the Pacific seaboard.

Fresh from a land journey of 5,000 miles up and down the east and middle west, America, vast as it is, seemed to me, in one aspect, like tiny ancient Greece—a land of important cities, each individual, each more or less self-governed, each proud of itself as a separate entity and in rivalry with its neighbors, but each expressing qualities common to all, a common culture, a common national ideal; and, round each city, too, an active countryside which your quick-moving American can traverse on rubber wheels as easily as the ancient Greek could walk out and visit rustic shrines.

* * * *

Everywhere, noticeable to every traveler, is the spirit of change, change so rapid, so visibly continuous, as to become a habit. All over the world ours is an era of quick transitions—as I write, Londoners are in the act of destroying Regent Street—but in the States and in Canada the change spirit moves faster still.

I could name a dozen great, thriving cities where I found certain salient features repeating themselves. First, the City Hall, a large, expensive, often handsome building, and in front of it an open space with recent monuments erected by patriotic citizens. Hard by, a thicket of towering modern buildings—banks, commercial houses, stores—each latest erection outdoing the last, like the tree in a young forest that has got nearest to the sun. Not far off, also, the hotels, one of which is distinguished and most favored, not because it is the oldest and has long traditions of excellence, but because it is absolutely the newest and has the most recent modern equipment in every particular.

* * *

Away in one direction are the factories, the chimneys, the smoke, where newer machinery is replacing older machinery and products ever more modern are being manufactured and sent out to a change-loving world of consumers. And away in the other direction is a smart residential quarter, changing year by year out of all recognition—it has fine new houses, new colleges and high schools, with a new generation of youth acquiring the newest learning in them; well-built new museums and art schools, and public parks, and perhaps an open-air theater—monuments erected yesterday and today by munificent millionaires who are acquiring yet more millions in the factories and offices a mile or two away.

And the tramways, intersecting at every crossroad; the ceaseless current of motor cars growing more unmanageable, I am told, every year and every month; roads stretching out from the congested center to the broadening circumference, and thence over hundreds of miles of prairie, meadow, plain, hill, forest, to the next city and improved, and modernised.

Yes, America has "got a move on": that is as clear as a pikestaff. But how, or where, it is moving is another matter.

'GOOD CITIZENS WEEK' STARTS HERE TODAY

"Good Citizenship Week" will be observed beginning today and ending next Sunday at the local Y. M. C. A. with a program of meetings and lectures.

Good citizenship will be the subject of the Sunday Service League address at 5 p.m. today, when the speaker will be Rev. K. T. Chung. The Sunday Evening Meeting, in the Chinese language will have the same subject, the speaker being Dr. Herman Liu.

In the Day School a citizenship "test" will be conducted for all students and on Friday a lecture on "How to be a Good Citizen" will be given by Mr. Yuen Kwei-lai. There will also be an essay contest with "Good Citizenship" as the subject.

In the Evening School the following lectures will be given: Monday, "The Privileges and Obligations of Citizenship," by Mr. Z. J. Tsu; Tuesday, "The Organisation of the Republic of China;" Thursday, "Citizenship Test," by Dr. Herman Liu.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila	
Batavia	Panama	
Bombay	Peking	
Calcutta	Rangoon	
Canton	San Francisco	
Cebu	Santo Domingo	
Colon	Shanghai	
Dairen	Singapore	
Hankow	Soerabaya	
Harbin	Tientsin	
Hongkong	Tokio	
Kobe	Yokohama	
Madrid		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

行業亞東 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $ 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 14 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5044.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc. etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 13,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

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AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

"Potash And Perlmutter"

The Apollo Theater announces an attractive program this week —the piece de resistance being the Peacock Film Corporation's production of "Potash and Perlmutter," that favorite with the fans of the screen which is infallible as a laugh producer, and contains a wealth of what is known as "human-interest stuff." This film will continue at the Apollo beginning Tuesday.

This afternoon, this evening and tomorrow night "The Dancer of the Nile" will be screened at the Apollo.

Following is the comment of a New York reviewer as regards "Potash and Perlmutter:"

Welcome to "Abe" and "Mawruss" on the screen! Thanks to Samuel Goldwyn, who presents them in his first independent production, these two famous comedy characters have transferred their quarrels to the movies now. And his understudys, either. No less popular actors than the originals, Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr, are being starred.

It is a comedy of long-standing reputation and "Potash and Perlmutter" fans everywhere will take notice. The film will have no difficulty in living up to expectations.

This type of attraction is as scarce as it is popular. The comedy values of the stage plays and the stories by Montague Glass prove most adaptable for screen use.

Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr in the title roles, Vera Gordon and Martha Mansfield, as other principals, will insure the fans against disappointment in the interpretation of favorite characters.

Other features in which the screen particularly excels have been added. These include an effective dash of melodrama and a fashion parade. The former is involved in a bolshevistic plot instigated by the chief fitter for Potash and Perlmutter, Clothiers. It is well managed, has excellent suspense, but never loses the comedy reaction. Thus, as Potash proceeds under the escort of officers to the court where a trial for felony awaits him, he admonishes his beloved Rosie, screaming for a taxi in which to follow, to ride on the subway and save both time and money.

The subtitles, written by Montague Glass, are rich in characteristic humor. They will bring chuckles and gales of laughter in themselves, although the picture avoids the fault frequent in the screening of comedies, and by no means confines the fun to the written words. The action is decidedly amusing. It calls for an eloquence in gesticulations that is really a language of its own and good for many laughs.

Barney Bernard has no difficulty in making his personality register on the screen. He is a clever entertainer, putting over his comedy with great skill and injecting, at times, an appealing note in his performance. Alexander Carr, as Perlmutter, has less opportunity, but is all that could be desired as the other half of the quarrelsome partnership. Their past experience in working together serves them well. Their scenes together show a technique that robs neither but does full credit to the individuality of each.

Vera Gordon is a splendid type for Rosie, who likes Riverside Drive and fancies herself a fashion model. The part almost plays itself. One of her best scenes is in the shop where she dons one of the new gowns, and Abe almost loses a buyer as a result. When she realise her failure as a model, she weeps. Whereupon Abe rushes to comfort her, begging her not to cry—especially on the light goods which spots.

Martha Mansfield is a charming fashion model and the scenes in the shop showing her and the others exhibiting pretty gowns will have an appeal for the women. The youthful romance is supplied by Abe's daughter, Irma, and the poor young musician from Russia. Hope Sutherland and Ben Lyon are good types for these parts. The villain in the cast is Feldman, the attorney, who refuses to clear the musician's name in connection with a shooting in the shop. This is one of the outstanding performances as done by Edward Durand.

An attractive set is introduced here and there without artificial effect upon the story. Frances Marion has prepared a good scenario so that the dramatic construction is neat and there is plenty of amusing incidents. The director has managed both the laughs and thrills effectively.

"Potash and Perlmutter" will keep your audience laughing and thoroughly entertained. It is a departure in screen attractions and you should be able to profit distinctly by this angle.

The latest Henry Roussell's super-production "Imperial Violet in which the young and fascinating Raquel Meller appears as the star, can be described as the most vivid, most enthralling, most romantically gripping and tremendous spectacular feature ever screened.

The story based on a historical incident, relates one of the most romantic episodes of the life of the beautiful Empress Eugenie of France, and shows the power of a woman's affection and greatness of the sacrifice which she is will ing to make where her affections are understood and returned.

The part played by the captivating star, being one of the greatest screen impersonations is enacted with such a force and feeling that makes this wonderful photoplay the most notable feature of its kind, representing a masterpiece of pictorial art.

This unique production was directed by the distinguished French director, Henry Roussell, and under his able hands, the highest dramatic and artistic effects were attained.

"Imperial Violets" will be shown as the banner attraction at the Olympic Theater for a week beginning on May 12.

"LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING"

The farcical complications are ample enough in this latest Owen Moore picture called "Love Is An Awful Thing," which comes to the Olympic Theater tomorrow.

Our hero has a troublesome time winning consent of the girl's father. Then when things look pretty, along comes a chorus girl from the misty yesteryear. He is caught at the station by his beloved and to make it appear that he is married to the aging chorine, he employs the superintendent's wife to appear much married to him. And the kids are introduced as evidence. This introduces a couple of counterplots, since the superintendent must be kept in the dark. The farce develops with a creditable pace right down to the altar where the bride is kept waiting as the groom dodges a process server and seeks to recover some damaging letters.

It's a grand and merry chase and a number of the episodes sparkle with humor. Occasionally a riotus moment occurs when the pseudo wife holds the scene or when the negro comedian Douglass Carter, playing a porter, puts over a Bert Williams touch. The feminine support is offered by Marjorie Daw, Kathryn Perry and Alice Howell. All give first rate performances. Arthur Hoyt makes a fussy valet and lawyer highly amusing. In all, the picture is an enjoyable skit—one well played, directed, captioned, and photographed.

"BEAUTY SHOP" AT VICTORIA THEATER

Miss Constance Talmadge as a vivacious comedienne starring in "Beauty Shop" ranks among the top notchers in the film world. She has mounted steadily upward in popular esteem. Her exuberance of spirits and her pretty face would never alone have carried her to the high position she now holds. However merry and carefree she appears in her pictures, she is a painstaking young artiste, who has won unusual success through natural gifts as a commedience and a wealth of experience on the screen. She has a rare sense of dramatic values and never lets her comedy work descend into caricature. This gift is what enables her to turn a humorous situation quickly into one of deep emotion and carry an audience with her. In her serious moments she is just as a appealing as she is when a fun-maker. She occupies a warm place in the public's hearts as a versatile star who never fails to please.

Isis Theater

D. W. Griffith's photoplay spectacle "The Birth of A Nation," which has won the hearts of all, in America and Europe for the last ten years, has been booked by the management of the Isis Theater, for an engagement of one week commencing May 5.

In spite of the fact that "The Birth of A Nation" was produced ten years ago, it is as popular today as before. It was only last month, at the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, that "The Birth of A Nation" again scored a wonderful success.

The Auditorium in Chicago seats 3,800, and by some is not considered the best of picture propositions. However, "The Birth of A Nation" was put into the Auditorium for a two weeks' engagement. Capacity business was the rule at every performance.

The engagement was extended for a third week and still continued to fill the house.

Mae Tinee, film reviewer for the Chicago Tribune, had this to say of "The Birth of A Nation" during its run at the Auditorium:

"Some ten years ago D. W. Griffith produced the greatest picture ever made. It was—and IS—'The Birth of A Nation.' It's just as great today as it was then.

"Everything that has been done since 'The Birth of A Nation" Mr. Griffith did IN 'The Birth of A Nation,' with the exception of introducing Russian wolf hounds and 'trick' photoplay.

"Actors? He had them. Sets? They are there. Scenery, pathos, humor, panorama, 'human' touches, all circling magically about the great, sweeping glory of civil war days, which the producer transferred with such wizardry to the silver sheet."

"The Brith of A Nation" is founded on the famous novel, "The Clansman" by Thomas Dixon and includes in the cast Henry Walthal, Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish, Wallace Reid, and a

(Continued on Page 29)

THREE STORES CHOCOLATE SHOP

Lyceum Theatre

Wednesday, May 7th, 1924

Holesco-Tomina Evening

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Joint Recital

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with the assistance of

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in

"The Storm Caughter"

Lyceum Theatre

TO-MORROW at 9.15 p.m.

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An irresistibly charming entertainment.

If you liked "When Knighthood Was In Flower" you'll love "Little Old New York."

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A Picture With A Thousand Thrills

The picture that millions have seen again and again, that more millions will see; that you MUST see; that you are sure to want to see again even if you have already seen it once, or even twice, before.

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20,000 actors, 3000 horses, 10 years of continued success

12—Magnificent Reels—12

Humor! Pathos! Panorama!

At 9.15	Augmented Orchestra.	Admission $1.50, $1.00 & 60 cts.
At 5.30	Usual Orchestra	Admission $1.00, 60cts. & 40 cts.
At 2.p.m.	No Music	Admission 70cts., 50cts. & 30 cts.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 28)

score of others almost as well known.

The story is so well known that it does not need to be repeated. Thousands all over the world have seen the picture not only once, but three or four times, and the opportunity given to see the film once more at the Isis will unquestionably draw scores more. It's well worth seeing even the second time.

Carlton Theater

Never before has Douglas Fairbanks waxed so enthusiastic over the success and admiration of a picture than he has over "The Mark of Zorro," which will be the feature attraction at the Carlton Theater, beginning Wednesday, May 7.

The story is an adaptation of Johnston McCulley's novel, "The Curse of Capistrano," which appeared in the "All Story Weekly" magazine.

Those critics who have reviewed "The Mark of Zorro" have proclaimed that Fairbanks has excelled any of his previous performances. This is due to some extent to the ingenious story and the opportunities afforded "Doug" to make the greatest use of his athletic ability.

The background of the story is centered around early Southern California of nearly a century ago when its destinies were zealously guarded by the Spanish settlers. History records the occasions when the Spanish emigrated to the southwest of North America in a climate somewhat similar to that of their native country.

They brought with them not only their customs and art but always manifested an alluring spirit of romanticism, chivalry and glamor that has never yet failed to make a strong appeal to even those of another race. We have always known them to be a rollicking type, even fond of their wines, their native dances and music, and strongly imbued with a love and adoration for those whose lot it fell to perform valiant deeds. Extreme courtesy under all circumstances was a virtue endeared to the hearts of all; hence their intense love for the chivalrous.

Charles Chaplin's New Leading Woman

After deliberation that lasted for months and continued while the picture already was in production, Charles Chaplin has chosen a leading woman for his new comedy. In a wire to United Artists Corp. the comedian announces Lita Grey as the girl who is to play opposite him in the Alaskan "gold rush" story, for which he has already made preliminary scenes.

Lita Grey is a discovery of Chaplin dating from a minor role which she played in his "The Kid." While the decision to feature Miss Grey next to the star himself in the first comedy to be produced by Chaplin in two years came suddenly, it was only after an exhaustive competition during the last two months among a dozen selected candidates. Screen tests and acting rehearsals were given all of the young women, all of the aspirants being eliminated in the end by the superior attractions of Miss Grey. She is described as a native daughter of California, descended from an old pioneer family of pure Spanish blood, and as "A gorgeously beautiful brunette with belting brown eyes, ivory skin and red lips characteristic of her ancestry."

After the choice was made Chaplin made an immediate contract with Miss Grey's mother through Alfred Reeves, studio manager. Miss Grey enters the cast at once and the picture will be pressed to early completion for release through United Artists as a feature length comedy.

Mary Pickford Names Song Hit

Mary Pickford may be responsible for one of the song hits of the season, according to reports being received at the publishing house of Harold Flormer, No. 57 West Forty-fifth street, New York. Miss Pickford suggested the title for a new song written by Victor Schertsinger, whose "Marcheta" is this year's musical sensation. Judging by present indications the new Schertzinger offering will be a formidable rival to "Marcheta."

"This new music was written as the theme song for 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,' my new photoplay offering," said Miss Pickford.

Although the air was catchy and possessed a compelling swing and rythm, it seemed to lack commercial possibilities because it was nameless. "Without a good selling title," said Mr. Schertzinger "a song cannot succeed any more than a book or a play."

It was Miss Pickford who come to the rescue with the suggestion that the song be named "Love Has a Way," Under this title music stores are clamoring for a chance to sell it.

British General Calls Airplanes Vultures Of War

Berlin.—"In the next war aeroplanes will circle over cities like vultures," declared the British General Hamilton in a letter to General van Schoeniach, former German Minister of War.

"Civilians have no conception of the effect of modern bombs. If we are not on our guard the Continent and England will be visited with a catastrophe a hundred times worse than the Japanese earthquake."

This excerpt from a letter of the famous British general was made public in an article by General Berthold von Deimling, entitled "What Will the Next War Mean."

Men's Evening Dress Orange, Green, Purple

London.—Evening dress for men of purple, jade, green, orange and royal blue soon will set a new fashion note in London if Chelsea artists succeed in putting over a sartorial revolution which is planned with the object of brightening up London. A sort of corybantic procession around the statue of Thomas Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment will be staged at an early date to popularize the innovation, according to the artists' plans.

Empire Theatre

Tonight at 7.30 p.m.

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From the famous story written by MAIBELLE HEIKES JUSTICE.

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Cleanses the Teeth

Your Beauty

The Art Of Powdering Your Nose

BY MARIA JERITZA.
Famous Prima Donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company and one of the Most Beautiful Women of the Day

Powdering her nose is one of life's big interests to more than one person. Have you ever noticed a woman absorbed in this occupation quite oblivious to all that was going on about her?

Possibly her complexion is mottled and rough, her apparel far from becoming; yet her absorbed interest in the powdering process indicates her simple faith that if she can but keep her nose well powdered all will be well with her.

Having managed to impart to her nose a mask-like pallor this woman goes on her way rejoicing.

And, indeed, it may be said that a quantity of powder on the nose performs one useful office at least—it gives a sense of satisfaction to the powderer that adds to her poise and confidence.

Now, of course, a very shiny nose is undesirable, though the least bit of natural sheen is preferable to an overdose of powder. A pronounced shine is sometimes caused by a very oily skin and this condition of the skin is helped by eating more fruit and green vegetables and much less of starchy food and sweets.

Be careful before you retire to remove every trace of powder from your nose. Otherwise your pores may become clogged and blackheads and enlarged pores make their appearance. After you have cold-creamed your nose and then carefully removed the cream try going over it with a bit of absorbent cotton dampened with alcohol.

Carefully cleansing the openings of the nostrils is an important detail of the process of caring for the well being and appearance of the nose. Wash them gently with a soft cloth or a bit of cotton dipped in warm water, then dry them carefully.

Of course, you may like to dust a bit of powder over your nose to complete its toilette. Be sure in doing this to apply the powder with an absolutely clean puff or, better still, a bit of absorbent cotton, which should afterward be thrown away.

There are ever so many good face powders to be bought which are suited to various complexions and textures of skin. You will have to experiment to find which is most satisfactory for your own use.

Possibly you prefer to make your own powder. In that case you might try this formula, which can easily be made up at home:

Rice flour, 6 ounces; rice starch, 6 ounces; carbonate of magnesia, 3 ounces; boric acid, 1½ ounces; powdered orris root, 1½ ounces; essence of bergsmot, 10 drops; essence of citron, 15 drops.

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"THE VIRGINIAN"
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Pearl White in "KNOW YOUR MEN"

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Presents

Tonight Tonight
At 9.15 p.m.
Constance Talmadge
in
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Admission:
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Today May 4th
At 3.15 p.m.
"BEAUTY SHOP"

Hey! Mawruss—

Won't they laugh—won't they roar—
Won't they gasp and yell for more—
Won't they thrill—won't they cheer—
We're the big hit of the year!
We bring laughs and fun galore—
Yeh! Yeh! Mawruss—they'll want more.

But Abe—

When they see our Follies Show—
Full o'pep—never slow
When they see our cabaret—
Will they thrill? Oh, Boy! say—
What about our style parade—
Classy garments all hand made—

Abe! We'll make the greatest smash—
Never mind the smash Mawruss, get the cash!

At the request of hundreds
The Peacock Film Corp. has arranged to show at the Apollo Theatre for another five days.

Starting Tuesday May 6th
APOLLO THEATRE
Two Shows Daily
At 5.30 and At 9.15 p.m.

on the screen-at last!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

"Potash and Perlmutter"

with
BARNEY BERNARD
ALEX CARR
VERA GORDON

The Scream of the Screen

The funniest, laughingest, screamingest picture that ever hit the screen
with a cast of the most famous beauties of the screen and stage

Martha Mansfield, Hope Sutherland, Lee Kohlmar
Ben Lyon, De Sacia Mooers, Leo Donnelly
Edward Durand, Jerry De Vine, and 20 Follies Beauties

Admission: At 5.30 p.m. 70 cts. and $1.20; At 9.15 p.m. 90 cts. and $1.50
Booking at Robinson Piano Co.

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in "The Storm Daughter"

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Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Ship
May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23	Empress of Russia
June 2	June 4			Empress of Australia

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OUTWARD BOUND

	At Shanghai
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 20
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	June 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June 25
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July 30
S.S. "AACHEN"	August 27
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	September 15

HOMEWARD BOUND

	From Shanghai
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 22
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	July 15
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July 23
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 10
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 4
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	October 12

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NEWEST OIL SHIP HAS A NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENT'S

Latest Type Of Motor Ship Arrives In Manchester Ship Canal

There arrived in a Manchester Ship Canal dock recently the very latest example of the motor-ship, Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co.'s Pacific Shipper. The new vessel was built by Messrs. William Doxford and Sons at Sunderland, and is of 10,000 tons gross register.

Profiting by the experience gathered in the running of earlier motor-ships, many new and important improvements have been incorporated in the Shipper. Today, she is loading outwards for North Pacific ports, via the Panama Canal, taking her place in the new service which Messrs. Furness, Withy recently commenced, between Manchester and other home ports and ports on the Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada. On her homeward voyages she is expected to carry large quantities of fresh fruit for the English markets, and for this purpose a new system of cold-air refrigeration has been fitted in the holds. The cold air is circulated by means of electric fans, and the directional flow of the current can be reversed, the idea being to keep the temperature of the insulated holds even. Instruments are also fitted for registering the velocity of the air current and for recording the foul air and the temperature in the insulated chambers. The object of this elaborate installation is the prevention of the accumulation of the gases given off by the fruit, the gases being discharged from the chambers and fresh-cooled air supplied and substituted.

The system adopted is the result of much research and experimental work, as well as of practical experience, and is great advance on any installation previously fitted into ships.

THE ENGINE ROOM

Not only in the fitting of the cargo holds but in the engine-room also the Pacific Shipper leads the way for motor-ships which follow her from the stocks. A sister ship of the same tonnage is being built by Doxfords for the same owners, together with two other vessels of 8,000 tons.

The chief engineer of the Pacific Shipper informed a Manchester Guardian representative who spent some time with him in the engine-room that the engines of the vessel have been built on the lines of the standard four-cylinder Doxford opposed-piston motors. The same class of engines are fitted in the Dominion Miller and worked very successfully for a number of voyages under the charge of the chief of the new vessel. The new engines, however, embody a number of improvements. The i.h.p. is 3,400 at 87 revolutions per minute and the specific cylinder power developed is higher than that in any other engine fitted in a ship. Cheap, common boiler oil can be used for propulsion, and to make this oil suitable for Diesel engines machines for purifying and removing the sediment from it have been installed, the Pacific Shipper being again the first vessel on which such a system has been tried.

The new vessel, which is also fitted for carrying a limited number of passengers, was built under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Harvey superintendent engineer for Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co., and the chief engineer is Mr. W. Coller, elder son of the late Mr. Frank C. Coller, at one time a Manchester journalist. The commander is Captain G. Newman.

An example of the enterprise of Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co. can be seen in the fact that extra cabins have been provided on the Pacific Shipper for the accommodation of a number of engineers who will be supernumerary to the ordinary staff of the engine-room, the object being that trained men shall be available for the oil-engined ships which the firm may ultimately build.

GERMAN YARDS BUSY

Building Many Steamers for Other Countries

According to a statement made by Director Sturm, one of the leading members of the Hanseatic shipping world, in a paper he recently read before the Hamburg Nautical Association, Germany has at present under construction in her shipbuilding yards about 325,000 tons of new shipping, as compared with 525,000 tons at this time last year. The bulk of the tonnage now under construction is destined for service under foreign flags. Director Sturm, while expressing satisfaction at the progress that had been made in the reconstruction of the German mercantile fleet during the past three years, said that the question that now absorbed shipowners was not so much the ships themselves as the human material necessary for the manning of the vessels. As a great maritime nation, Germany clearly realised in what a large measure the efficiency of her merchant fleet depended upon the quality and esprit de corps of her sailors.

U.S. SHIPPERS ARE OPPOSED TO ART. 28 OF NEW LAWS

Atlantic States Exporters Special Committee Give Voice To Protest

New York, March 25.—After a stormy debate in which arguments were advanced for and against Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act, forbidding lower export rates on rail shipments going overseas in foreign bottoms, the special committee of the Atlantic States Regional Advisory Board appointed to consider the matter by Chairman W. J. L. Banham went on record as strongly opposed to the section. The committee, headed by F. H. Price, export agent of the Millers' National Federation, will go to Washington early next week to make representations accordingly to the Shipping Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Secretary Hoover and members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The committee approved the action of James C. Jeffery, general counsel of the Millers' Federation, in placing before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce an amendment to Commerce Commission discretionary powers in applying preferential rates.

The committee's vote puts the organised opinion of thousands of shippers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware in opposition to the rule discriminating against foreign vessels. A minority report will be made, however, by P. H. W. Ross trade consultant of the City of Newark who vigorously upheld the law during the discussion.

The special committee of the shippers board is composed of eighteen members representing various industries. Among them are J. S. Marvin, general traffic manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; B. Huff Knight, manager of the Port of Philadelphia Ocean Traffic Bureau; Charles J. Austin, of the Produce Exchange; W. B. Connell, of the Merchants' Association, and Paul Ripley, of the American Sugar Refining Company.

A special hearing may be called by the Interstate Commerce Commission shortly to go into the matter, it was the opinion of several members of the committee. During the past week Mr. Price has been in conference with Secretary Hoover, members of the Shipping Board and Interstate Commerce commissioners. Because of the international aspect of the case, he says that the State Department has also been in communication with various shipping interests to become familiar with all angles of the situation.

Mr. Price stated at the meeting that the preferential rates would affect iron and steel, grain, automobiles, coal, agricultural machinery, petroleum and packing house goods. Citing the hundreds of contracts which have been made by Japan with American manufacturers as a result of the earthquake, Mr. Price pointed out that all this goods has been booked for Japanese bottoms, and that serious complications would result if the Jones Act became operative.

"Steel shipped from the Pittsburgh district to the Pacific Coast will cost the shippers $1 a hundred pounds for railway transport if destined for Japanese vessels, but only 40c a hundred pounds if destined for American bottoms," said Mr. Price. "Attempts to change these contracts at this late date would involve us in scores of tangles."

Vessels Due

Chungking, *Tientsin*	May 5
Diomede, *Europe*	May 5
Fooshing, *Swatow*	May 5
Glengarry, *London*	May 8
Hannawa, *Portland*	May 14
Hupeh, *Hongkong*	May 4
Kanchow, *Tsingtau*	May 5
Khiva, *London*	May 5
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	May 5
Kungwo, *Yangtse Ports*	May 8
Loongwo, *Yangtse ports*	May 4
Nikko Maru, *Moji*	May 4
President Pierce, *San Francisco*	May 6
President Monroe, *New York*	May 7
Pres. Cleveland, *Manila*	May 6
Pres. Grant, *Manila*	May 6
Pres. McKinley	May 13
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	May 5
Takada, *London*	May 9
Tatung, *Hankow*	May 5
Waishing, *Swatow*	May 3
Wingsang, *Tsingtau*	May 5
Wosang, *Swatow*	May 7

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Mckinley	Apr. 3
Pres. Lincoln	Apr. 13
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 26

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress Russia	Apr. 6
Empress of Australia	Apr. 21
Empress of Canada	Apr. 22
C. Wisner	Apr. 25

FOR SEATTLE

Alabama Maru	Apr. 16
President Jackson	Apr. 13
President Jefferson	Apr. 25

FOR PORTLAND

West Coyote	Apr. 30

FOR NEW YORK

President Garfield	Apr. 10
Keemun	Apr. 17
President Polk	Apr. 24
Keemeen	Apr. 27

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

China	Apr. 15
Tsushima Maru	Apr. 16
Nellore	Apr. 13
Sarpedon	Apr. 17
Soudan	Apr. 25
Teucer	Apr. 27
Matsumoto Maru	May 1
Eeumaeus	Apr. 30

FOR HAMBURG

Atsuta Maru	Apr. 17
Alderamin	Apr. 24
Coblenz	May 1

FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos	Mar. 27
Amazone	Apr. 10
Angkor	Apr. 24

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S.S. "ADOLF von BAEYER" on or about the 22nd May.
*S.S. "HINDENBURG" on or about the 9th July.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF on or about the 26th July.

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S.S. President Cleveland	May 10
S.S. President Pierce	May 24
S.S. President Wilson	June 7
S.S. President Lincoln	June 21
S.S. President Cleveland	July 19

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Pierce	May 7
S.S. President Wilson	May 21
S.S. President Lincoln	June 4
S.S. President Cleveland	July 2
S.S. President Pierce	July 16

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For SAN FRANCISCO Via JAPAN PORTS & HAWAII

Shinyo Maru	April 26
Siberia Maru	May 8
Taiyo Maru, Ex Kobe	May 25
Tenyo Maru	May 31
Korea Maru	June 17
Shinyo Maru	June 28

FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru	May 18

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
†Shanghai Maru ..... May 6
Yamashiro Maru ..... May 10
†Nagasaki Maru ..... May 10
*Omi Maru ..... May 3
Nikko Maru ..... May *
Kumano Maru ..... May 14
FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
*Lyons Maru ..... May 16
FOR EUROPE
Katori Maru ..... May 3
*Tajima Maru ..... May 9
Kashima Maru ..... May 31
Aisuta Maru ..... May 17
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Aki Maru May 19 from Kobe
May 21 from Nagasaki
May 26 from Hongkong
FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES and PANAMA
*Toba Maru ..... May 8
FOR HONGKONG
Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 3
*Muroran Maru ..... May 25
FOR BOMBAY
Hakodate Maru ..... May 19

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
CHAMBORD			8th May	1924
PAUL LECAT		2nd May, 1924	15th May	
ANDRE LEBON	27th Mar.	9th May., 1924	22nd May	
AMBOISE	10th April	23rd May	5th June	
CHANTILLY	24th April	6th June	19th June	
ANGERS	8th May	20th June	3rd July	

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North and South China Line

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 14
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... May 19

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 17
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... May 22

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.
S.S. ANDES MARU ..... May 26
FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco & Panama.
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... May 18
FOR TACOMA and SEATTLE, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... May 23
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOFU MARU" ..... May 9
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... May 11
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... May 19
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... May 7
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... May 16
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... May 30

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, May 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,67[illegible] Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May, 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, May 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Tuesday, May 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Wednesday midnight, May 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, May 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 12, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, May 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. TUNG-WAH, Capt. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINWAH, Capt. Newbery, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Wednesday morning, May 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

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c) Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.

d) Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.

e) For transit goods Government's license is not required.

For particulars please apply to Mr. P. Sery-Siryk, Mgr. at the above address.

Weather Reports

May 2.—Barometric maxima to the North of the Gulf of Pechihli and on the Bonin. Minimum to the East of Yezo. Low area in Tongking. A depression, formed in Kiangsu, crosses the Eastern Sea towards ENE, cyclonic circulation in this depression and in a secondary center. Rain in our Valley, in Kiangsu and Chekiang. Fog along the coast and in the Gulf of Tongking.

May 3.—Overcast, very damp and mild weather with light ENE wind and some drops of rain. The pressure keeps a little below the average because of the secondary depression.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM SHANG HAI

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" .. sails about May 11
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .... sails beginning of June
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about June 10
S.S. "————"* ..... sails about ————
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about July 10
S.S. "————"* ..... sails about ————

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "FIUME L." ..... sails about May 3
S.S. "NUMIDIA"* ..... sails about May 5
S.S. "AUSSA"* ..... sails end of May/beg. of June
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" .. sails about June 2
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .... sails end of June/beg. of July
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about July 3
S.S. "————"* ..... sails about ————
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about August 2
S.S. "————"* ..... sails about ————
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about September 2
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Compradore, C. 5465.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 6	9 p.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	May 23
May 9	9 p.m.	P. Cleveland	S. Francisco	May 30
May 10	9 p.m.	E[illegible] of Asia	Vancouver	May 26

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 5	3 p.m.	Helenus	London	June 12
May 8	10 a.m.	Chambard	Marseilles	June 15
May 8	3 p.m.	Pres. Monroe	New York	July 3

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via China
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	11 p.m.	Fausang
Tsingtau & Dairen	Today	12.30 p.m.	Chohei Maru
Chefoo and Newchwang	Today	10 a.m.	Hsinfung
Tientsin	May 5	12 m.n.	Hainwah
Tsingtau	May 5	12 m.n.	Tungwah
Tientsin	May 5	12 m. n.	Trafalgar
Tientsin	May 6	12 m.n.	Shuntien
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 6	11.00 p.m.	Kingsing
Newchwang	May 6	12 m. n.	Toonan
Tsingtau	May 6	11 p.m.	Fooshing
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 8	11 a.m.	Kansu
Chefoo & Newchwang	May 9	12 m.n.	Tientsin
Tientsin	May 10	3 p.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtau	May 10	1 p.m.	Liangchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	9 p.m.	Loksang
Amoy	Today	9 a.m.	Linan
Hongkong & Canton	Today	7:30 a.m.	Pres. Madison
Hongkong & Canton	Today	8 p.m.	Shidzuoka M.
Hongkong & Canton	May 5	8 p.m.	Helenus
Hongkong & Canton	May 5	7:30 a.m.	Numidia
Hongkong & Canton	May 6	9 p.m.	Pres. Pierce
Swatow	May 6	10 a.m.	Kapchow
Swatow	May 6	11 p.m.	Taisang
Foochow	May 6	8 p.m.	Kohoku M.
Swatow	May 7	10 a.m.	Shantung
Hongkong & Canton	May 8	3 p.m.	Pres. Madison

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trains
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 5	3 p.m.	Helenus
Japan ports	May 5	3 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Formosa via Keelung	May 6	9.30 a.m.	Kohoku Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 6	9 p.m.	Pres. Pierce
Japan ports	May 7	3 p.m.	Nikko M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 8	10 a.m.	Chanbord
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 8	Tls. 1.07½ 3 p.m.	Pres. Monroe

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Apr. 29	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 15	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
U S N B	Apr. 17	Huron	Am. Cruiser
Pootung	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
	Apr. 28	Black Hawk	Am. Gun-boat
J N B		Palos	Am. Gun-boat
I C		Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
U S N B		Scarab	Br. Gun-boat
	Mar. 10	Widgon	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	h; at neaps, 7½ h.
0h. 24m.	9ft. 0in.	0h. 4m. | 7ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
11h. 42m.	11h. 58m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
5:32 a.m.	6:57 p.m.	4h. 58m.	6h. 58m.	4h. 13m.	7h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.
April 766.6 mm.

Shipping Items

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Hupeh is due to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Amoy this morning at eight o'clock.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chungking is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien is expected to reach Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei about tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau and ports tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Moji today afternoon. The steamer will make a three day stop and then return to Moji.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru arrived in Shanghai from Moji Thursday and is scheduled to sail for Japan May 17.

INDIAN LINES

The B. & I. s.s. Takada on her way to Shanghai left Calcutta April 20 in the morning and is due here Friday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kidderpore from European ports and which is on her way to Shanghai is due to leave Bombay on May 15.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagpore from European ports was due to leave Colombo Wednesday for Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Alipore from European ports was scheduled to leave Bombay Wednesday for Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva left Singapore on April 28 at 6 p.m. for Shanghai and is due in Hongkong tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar left London at 3 p.m. April 18 en-route for Shanghai.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Diomede on her to Shanghai from European ports left Singapore Saturday for Hongkong. The liner is due in Shanghai Friday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison is due to leave San Francisco Apr. 23 for the Orient. The Round the world liner is due in Shanghai May 20.

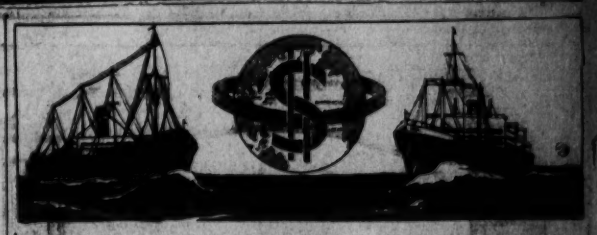
The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren sailed from New York on April 17 for a round the world cruise.

The Dollar s.s. President Monroe sailed from San Francisco April 21 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Panama and San Francisco Wednesday.

The P. M. s.s. President Pierce is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco Tuesday.

The Admi. s.s. President Madison from Vancouver arrived in Shanghai Thursday. The liner docked at the C. M. Central Wharf at noon and sails at nine o'clock this morning for Hongkong and Manila.

The Adl. s.s. President Grant is due in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday for a one day stop before the sails for Seattle Wednesday.



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PRESIDEN. HARRISON ..... May 23
PRESIDENT VANBUREN ..... June 6
PRESID..NT HAYES ..... June 20
PRESIDENT ADAMS ..... July 18
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ..... Aug. 1
PRESIDENT POLK ..... Aug. 15

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 19	June 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 31	June 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 11	June 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 23	July 9

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"PRESIDENT MADISON" ..... May 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ..... May 18
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ..... May 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ..... June 8
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ..... June 20

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" In Manchuria:—Dairen, Mukden, Chanchun, Yinkow, Shihsaigai, Tieling, Harbin, Vladivostock.
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LIMITED

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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road Tientsin

Phone { Auction Dept. C. 153 / Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123 / Chinese Dept. C. 6126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Monday, May 5, at 10 a.m.
At No. 10 Route Vallon, Superior Household Furniture and Sundries.

Monday, May 5, at 10 a.m.
At No. 592 Rue de l'Observatoire Household Furniture & Sundries.

Tuesday, May 6, at 10 a.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, 24 Bales Wrapping Paper.

Wednesday, May 7, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries.

Thursday, May 8, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise and Sundries.

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises

NO. 10 ROUTE VALLON
On Monday, May 5, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

HALL. Oak bevelled mirror back Hat Stand, Hall Seat, Hall Table, Clothes tree, Large Oil Painting, Large Tientsin Rug etc.,

DRAWING ROOM. Brass fender, Iron Mantle Clock, Flower Stand Mantel Mirror, Electric table lamp, Imported Mahogany stained Cherrywood Desk, Mahogany inlaid Round Table, **Imported Mahogany stained Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite,** Bevelled Pier Glass Gilt framed Water Colours, Lace Curtains, etc.,

DINING ROOM. **Imported Mahogany Bevelled Mirror back Sideboard,** Mahogany inlaid Round table with Extra top, 6-fold Screen, Mahogany Leather covered Dining Chairs, **American leather upholstered Double spring Couch and Arm Chairs,** Conteen in Oak Case, E. P. Cutlery Crockery and Glass ware, Teapoys, Pictures, etc.

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS. Teak Bevelled mirror door Wardrobes, Linen Cupboard, Dressing tables, Chest of Drawers, Teapoys, Simmons Single Bedstead, Oak Single Bedsteads, Rattan Chairs, Tapestry upholstered Couch and Arm Chairs, Marble top washstand Bevelled mirror, Toilet Crockery, etc.

Brussels Stair Carpet

KITCHEN. Brass Cooking Utensils, Cupboard, Tables, Ice Chest, Trays, etc.

Electric Fittings throughout
also
1 Victrola and Records
On view Sunday.

AT NO. 592 RUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE
On Monday, May 5, 1924
At 10 a.m.
Superior Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Matting, skin rugs, Pictures, vases, ornaments, chairs, **Oak dining room suite,** mahogany stained **tapestry covered drawing room suite,** Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, white enameled dressing table, chest of drawers, oak bedroom suite **fitted with bevelled mirror,** wooden single bedsteads, brass mounted double bedstead, electric iron, table fan, E. P. and glass ware, crockery, electric kettle, curtains, screen, book shelf, ice cream freezer, ice chest, etc., etc.

On view Sunday, 4th May

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 7, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m
Excellent Household Furniture, Typewriter and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Teak bevelled mirror door wardrobe, teak bevelled mirror back dressing table, teak chest of drawers, teak washstand, White enamel bevelled mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawers, bevelled mirror back dressing table English make perambulator, Gramaphone, gas range, Tientsin carpet, toilet soaps, toilet powder, perfumery, lace curtains, toy elephants, teddy bears, jade rings, New oak ice chest, new axminster carpet, writing desk, books, pictures, and sundries.

also

New Leather Trunk and suit case.
Ladys fancy beaded hand bags.
1 Indian Motor Cycle.
1 Fine toned simple piano.

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Thursday, May 8, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

10 Casks Cement, 4 Cases Soap, 10 Dozen Shirts and Underwear, 14 Dozen Lady's Straw Hats, 3 Cases Milk, 1 Cask Salt Herring, 3 Gaslamps, Tobacco Vat, Foot Balls, Glass Shades, etc.,

and

2 Cases Strychnine Nitrate (In Crystals) Manufactured By The Hoffman-La Roche and Co., Ltd. (Switzerland).
1 Leader Tractor Engine.

3 Electric Stocking Machines.
5 Cases German Gas Mantels

NOW ON VIEW

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No. 45 Kiangse Road
Head Office.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A. KIANGSE ROAD.

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction in their Godown
On Tuesday, May 6, 1924.
At 10.30 a.m. (Forenoon)
General Cargo, Sundry goods, etc., Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc.,
As undernoted:—
GENERAL CARGO
75 Cases Metal Polish each 12 gross.
25 Cases Metal Polish each 6 gross.
19 Bales Unglazed Yarn Packing Paper 36" x 24" 32 lbs. 16 reams 500 sheets.
1 Bale Unglazed Yarn Packing Paper, 36" x 24" 32 lbs. 15½ reams 500 sheets.
10 Cases White Bristol Board 22½" x 28½" 95 lbs. per ream.
1 Case Mouth organs 60 dozen.
2 New Bicycles.
1 Motor engine (complete).
1 Folding rowing boat (complete)
400 Drums Green Paint, first quality.
600 Drums Green Paint, second quality.
800 lbs. Putty in drums.
46 Ideal Hand Sewing Machines. (British make).
Sundry Goods, etc.,
7 Cases (4000 gross) steel belt Buckles, 1 case (65 dozen) locks, 50 raincoats, 18 cases washing soap, 1 case provisions, etc.,
Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors etc.,
100 cases Lion Pilsner Beer, 100 cases Champagne, 10 cases French Cognac, 50 cases French wines consisting of Lormont, Chau Rauzan, Chau Margaux, Chau Lafite, Cognac (Tigers Head) Eau de Vie Vielle de Cognac and Martinigue Rhum, 4 cases Strong, Medium, Mineral waters, etc.,
NOW ON VIEW.
Note. Other lots solicited.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom
On
Wednesday, the 7th May 1924
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
Useful Household and Office Furniture Sundries, etc.,
Comprising:—
Bevel-edged mirror back bedroom furniture, double and single iron bedsteads with hair mattress, chiffonier, sideboard, dinner wagon, extension dining table chairs, tapestry covered drawing room suits, electric table fans, typewriting machines, wall mirrors, ice chests, pictures, sundries, One double door iron safe (by Reliable Safe and lock Co) 3 small iron safes etc.,
also on same date
Acting under instructions from Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure
The following, Comprising:—
Blackwood square and long tables, chairs, and teapoys, book and showcases, roll and flat top desks, office chairs, typewriting machines, round and oblong tables, pewter candlesticks, joss house, porcelain vases and pots, wall clocks, brass signboards, etc., etc.
Now on view.

Property Auction

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED.

favoured with instructions from **THE LIQUIDATOR OF REISS BROS. LTD.**
Will sell by Public Auction at their Upper Salesroom
On
Monday, the 26th. May, 1924.
at 4 p.m.
The Pootung Property of Reiss Bros. Ltd. consising of B. S. Lots 597 and 9955, both being registered in the name of Reiss Bros. Ltd. It is situated on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo River opposite the property of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. (Old Ningpo Wharf) and comprises in area 47 mow 4 fun 5 li 4 haou or thereabouts with a River Prontage of 325 feet and the buildings thereon. For further particulars and Plan of the property please apply to Auctioneers or at the Office of the Solicitors to the Vendor White-Cooper, Master and Harris, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

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Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

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Distributors

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

May 8 5.00 San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 8 — New York	Toba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 10 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. Pr. S.
May 16 — Portland	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
May 18 — New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 18 — Seattle	Shidzouka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 19 — Seattle	†P Madisor	Am. Atl. O. Line
May 19 — Portland Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
May 21 — Tacoma, Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 23 — Seattle	Alabama Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 24 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 26 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 31 — San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
June 15 — San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
June 17 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 30 — San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 6 — Japan	Shanghai M	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 7 — Japan	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 10 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 14 — Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 17 — Japan	Omi Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
May 30 — Japan	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 8 — Marseilles	Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie.
May 9 — Europe	Taymia Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 13 — London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 14 — Liverpool	†Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
May 15 — Liverpool	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
May 15 — Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 15 — Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H.O.T. Co.
May 16 — Europe	Lyons M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 19 — Bombay	Hakodate M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 20 — London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 22 — Hamburg, etc.	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H S. Line
May 22 — Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 26 — London	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 26 — Europe	Auuder Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 27 — London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.
May 31 — Europe	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 31 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.M.A.
June 5 — Marseilles	Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 10 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 11 — London	†Mentor	Br. B. & S.
June 14 Europe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 16 — Rotterdam	Anderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 19 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M.M. Cie
June 24 — London	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 28 — Rotterdam	Ouderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co

FOR AUSTRALIA AND HONGKONG

May 17 — Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 18 — Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 23 — Hongkong	West Montop	Am. B. & B.
May 28 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 4 D.L. Swatow	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 4 11.00 Canton	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
May 4 11.00 *Canton	Linan	Br. B. & S.
May 6 — Canton	Taisang	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 6 N. Swatow	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
May 6 N. Canton	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
May 7 N. Hongkong	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
May 7 — Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 8 1.00 Amoy	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 4 N. Tientsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 4 — Tientsin	Trafalgar	Br. K. M. A.
May 7 — Tientsin	Chobet M.	Jap. O. S. K.
May 7 D.L. Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
May 7 D.L. Tsingtau	Fooshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 7 D.L. Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 8 1:00 Tientsin	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
May 9 — Tientsin	Fukuken M.	Jap. O. S. K.
May 10 10:00 *Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
May 10 3:00 Tsingtau	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 4 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 5 M.N. Hankow	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 5 M.N. Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May 5 M.N. Hankow	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 6 M.N. Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 6 M.N. Hankow	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
May 7 M.N. Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
May 7 M.N. Hankow	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 8 M.N. Hankow	Luenho	Br J. M. & Co.
May 8 M.N. Hankow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 9 M.N. Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MAIL
L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

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U. S. Immigration Bill May Be Made An Issue In Japanese Elections

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 24.—The extraordinary session of the Diet, which is to last for three weeks, will open on June 25, according to a decision reached by the Government.

Meantime the election campaign is growing in intensity, though at present public interest in it has diminished owing to the all-absorbing crisis that threatens over the Immigration legislation in the American Senate.

Whether this legislation is at all likely to influence the election results remains to be seen, though it is certain that the candidates will not hesitate to use it as a weapon against the Government, ascribing the present situation vis-a-vis America to "diplomatic failure" on the part of the Ministry.

Up to the present moment there are some 950 candidates seeking seats in Parliament, and it is estimated that by the end of this month another hundred will make known their intention to stand for election.

KEEN CONTESTS

Some keen contests are being fought. Perhaps the fight that creates the widest interest is that for the Morioka division, where Mr. Takahashi, President of the Seiyukai, shorn at his own request of all his titles and no longer holder of a privileged seat in the Peers, is seeking election as a successor to his former chief, the late Premier Hara, who for many years represented this city, his birthplace, in the Lower House. Mr. Takahashi is fighting a triangular election, his more powerful opponent being former Governor Tago of Mie Prefecture.

Another stern campaign is the constituency of Mie, where the well-known Mr. Yukio Ozaki is being opposed by a strong local candidate. In Mie Prefecture are the Imperial Shrines of Ise, and inhabitants of that locality who are politically opposed to Mr. Ozaki are advancing the argument that Mr. Ozaki's ideas are too radical for a district so intimately bound up with the sacred traditions of Japan and are urging his rejection on that account.

It seems almost futile to attempt a forecast of the result of the voting on May 10, much depending, according to generally expressed opinion, on the activity of the Government in connection with the campaign.

CLAIM INTERFERENCE

The complaint is already heard from various districts that the Government is "seriously interfering" in the campaign, and it is reported that in northern Japan the leaders of the opposition groups have decided to appeal to the Procurator-General of the Supreme Court to use his influence on the side of "fair play."

It would appear likely that the Seiyukai and the "deserting" Seiyuhonto will find their greatest support in the provincial divisions, while the Kenseikai is expected to register most seats in the urban constituencies.

The chief strength of the Kakushin Club lies in Okayama and Hyogo, and the Businessmen's group naturally looks for most support from industrial and commercial centers like Osaka.

Wedding

ROGERS—LAURITSEN

The wedding of Miss Anna Jensine Lauritsen, daughter of the late Mr. L. P. Lauritsen of Hunnium, Denmark, and of Mr. Hardy Rogers, son of the late E. N. and Mrs. Rogers, of Wallasry, Cheshire, now in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., was celebrated yesterday at Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated.

The bride, who was accompanied to the altar by Mr. A. G. Dovey, also of Messrs. David Sassoon & Sons, wore a French model gown of cinnamon georgette, trimmed with lace of a darker shade over a foundation of gold satin, with picture hat of the same color prettily trimmed with ribbon toning with the general color scheme and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

Her bridesmaid, little Miss Janet Momber, wore pink organdie with tiny frills and a small wreath of pink forget-me-nots round her hair tied with pink ribbon. Mr. Claude Trenchard Davis performed the duties of best man.

A reception was later given at the residence of Mr. Dovey, at 2, Yates Road, after which Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left for Peking and Tientsin, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 29, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	40-60
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	25-30
Samli	„	$1.00-$1.50
Soles	„	25-30
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	„	$1.00-$1.30
Plover	„	10-12
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	30-35
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	„	40-50
Duck	„	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-30
Bananas	„	10-12
Chestnuts	„	14-16
Cherries	per lb.	20-25
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	8-10
Oranges	per lb.	25-30
Mangoes	each	15-25
Peaches	„	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	„	16-20
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineappples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Cabbages	each	12-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-12
French Beans	„	15-20
Green Corn	„	none
Peas	„	6-8
Mushrooms	„	$1.20-$1.46
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	„	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.00-$3.50
Onions	per lb.	10-12
Spinach	„	3-4
Tomatoes	„	20-24
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.50
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	„	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$10.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	18.70
House Coal	„	15.70

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

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"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924

Latest Innovations in "Painless" Execution

How Nevada Set the Whole World Arguing Over Lethal Gas, One of the Deadly Fumes Used in the War, as the Newest Scientific and Legal Instrument of Extreme Expiation

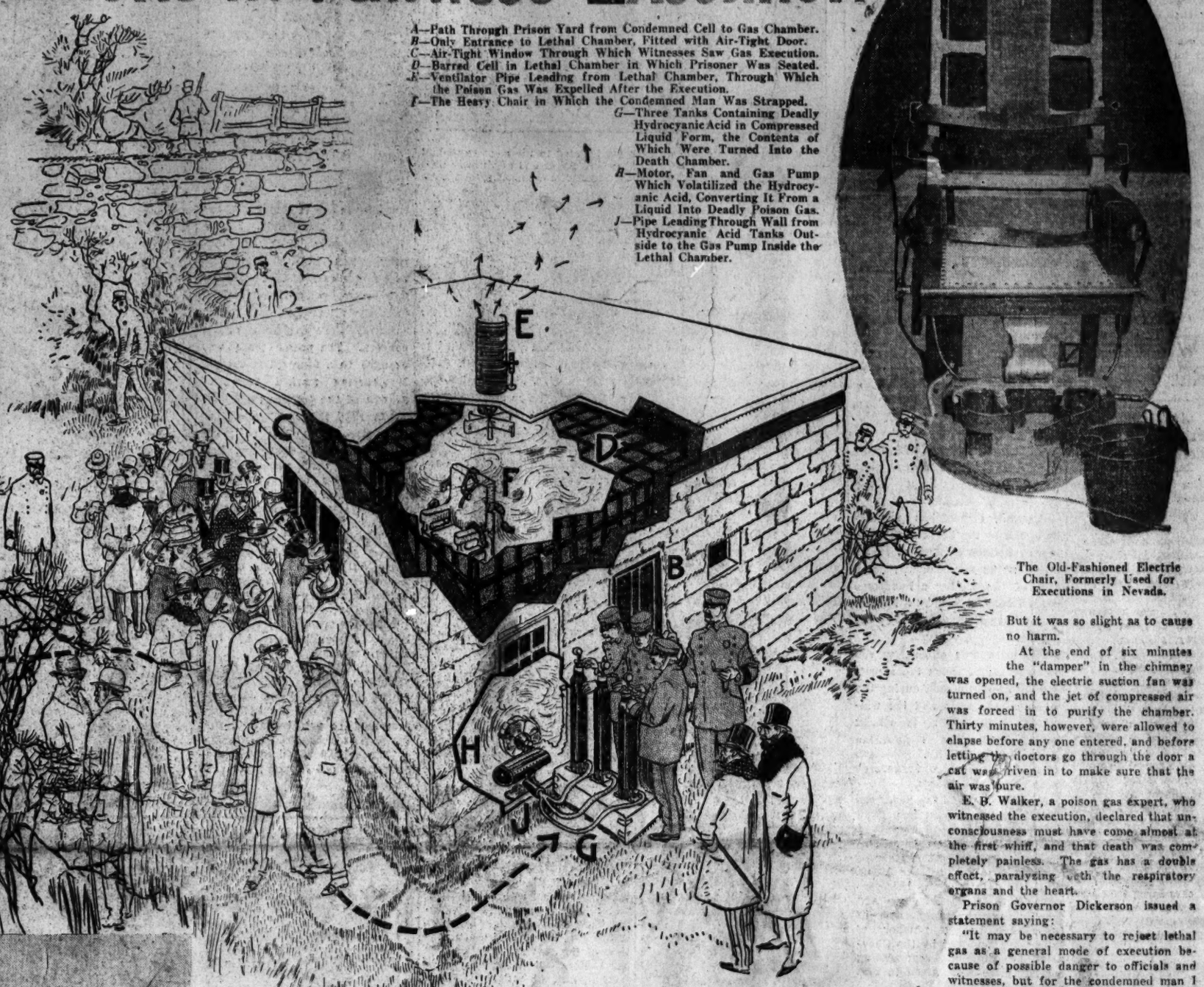
CIVILIZATION has not yet found a substitute for death as the extreme penalty for the extreme crime against society—

But humanity is constantly seeking the swiftest and most merciful instrument of righteous vengeance.

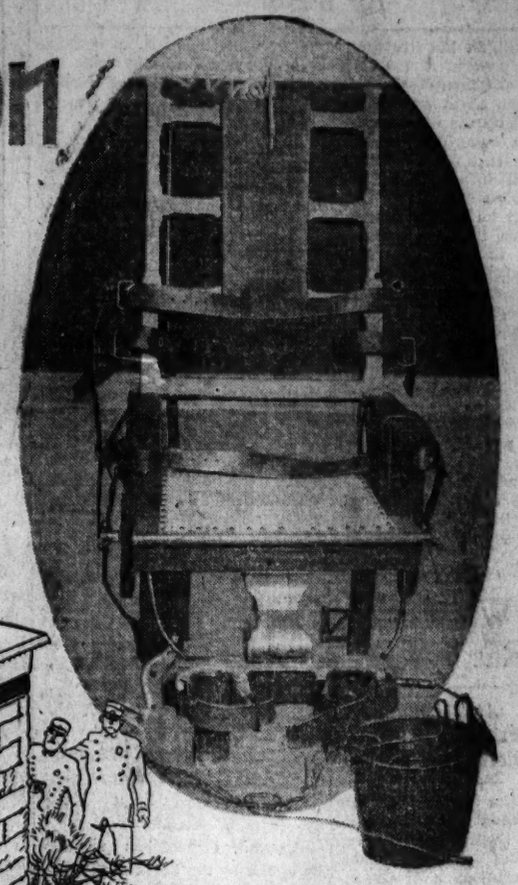
Whole libraries have been compiled on primitive executions, mediaeval tortures, modern forms such as the gallows, the sword, the guillotine, the firing squad, the electric chair.

Now Nevada has interested the world—and shocked a goodly portion of it—by applying, in the name of humane good will toward men condemned to die, a gas which first horrified the world when let loose as a fiendish form of murderous poison in the great war.

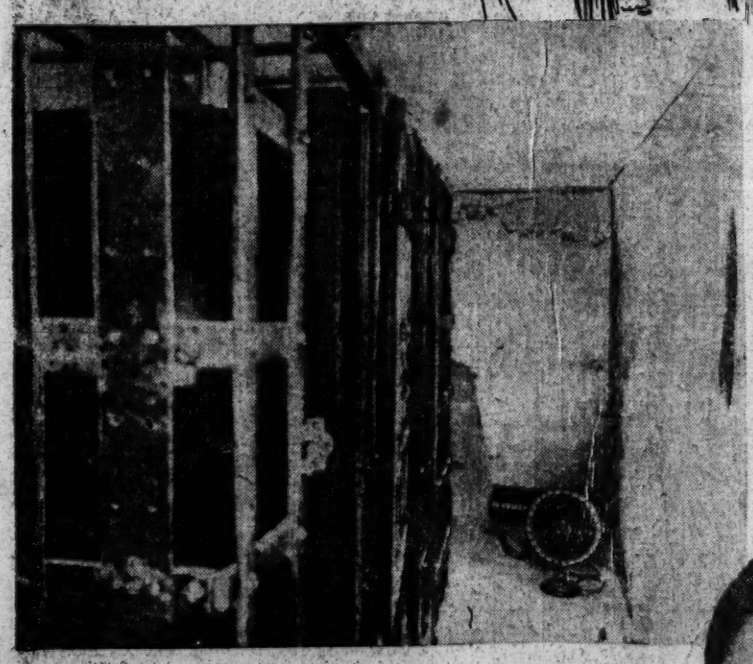
Following is a dispassionate report of the mechanics, motives and modus operandi of the experiment.



A—Path Through Prison Yard from Condemned Cell to Gas Chamber.
B—Only Entrance to Lethal Chamber, Fitted with Air-Tight Door.
C—Air-Tight Window Through Which Witnesses Saw Gas Execution.
D—Barred Cell in Lethal Chamber in Which Prisoner Was Seated.
E—Ventilator Pipe Leading from Lethal Chamber, Through Which the Poison Gas Was Expelled After the Execution.
F—The Heavy Chair in Which the Condemned Man Was Strapped.
G—Three Tanks Containing Deadly Hydrocyanic Acid in Compressed Liquid Form, the Contents of Which Were Turned Into the Death Chamber.
H—Motor, Fan and Gas Pump Which Volatilized the Hydrocyanic Acid, Converting It From a Liquid Into Deadly Poison Gas.
J—Pipe Leading Through Wall from Hydrocyanic Acid Tanks Outside to the Gas Pump Inside the Lethal Chamber.



The Old-Fashioned Electric Chair, Formerly Used for Executions in Nevada.



Interior of the Lethal Chamber, Showing the Cage in Which the Condemned Is Placed for the Execution.

THE use of poison gas as a mode of legal execution at Carson City, Nevada, for the first time in the history of the world, has aroused a growing interest not only throughout the United States but in every civilized country where capital punishment is legal.

After the passage of a State law substituting the "lethal chamber" for hanging, Gee Jon, a Chinese murderer, was put to death with hydrocyanic acid gas.

The abstract idea, indirectly associated with war horrors, was widely denounced and disapproved.

The actual application, according to physicians and scientists who attended the execution, was said to be "swift, painless and the most merciful form of capital punishment devised in modern times."

The structure and mechanism used in the execution were crude, but safe and scientifically effective. The floor of the yard of the Nevada State prison is a smooth, solid, natural rock. In the middle of the yard has stood for some years a small, detached, one-story building, of stone and concrete. In the past it had been used as the prison barber shop. To save the expense of a new building, this structure was converted into the "lethal death house." All the windows but one were removed and the openings sealed up. The remaining window and the door were made air-tight, and all cracks were hermetically sealed.

In the center of this air-tight house, facing the window, an ordinary steel cell, like a cage, with widely separated bars, was installed. In this cell was placed a chair with straps attachable to its back, arms and legs, the chair also facing the window.

A hole was bored through the wall of the building, on a level with the floor, because the tendency of gas is to rise. A pipe was set in this hole. Outside, attached to the pipe, were three compressed gas tanks, each with a wheel-turned valve, but so connected that only one valve would actually release the gas. Three deputies were to turn simultaneously, so that none should know which one turned the fatal tap.

Gee Jon, Chinese Tong Killer, the First Man Ever Legally Executed by Lethal Gas.

Inside, attached to the pipe which came through the wall, was an electrically driven gas pump, to volatilize the gas and drive it into the chamber. This was necessary in addition to the tanks because hydrocyanic acid, the gas used, is in reality a liquid, which only volatilizes and turns into a gaseous state when sprayed into the air. It is colorless and extremely poisonous, is known chemically as HCN, and is formed by decomposing metal cyanides with hydrochloric acid. It has a characteristic odor resembling almonds. In making the choice of this particular lethal gas the Nevada authorities were not experimenting. The Roscoe-Schlormer standardized text-book on chemistry says:

"It is one of the most powerful and rapid of known volatile poisons. When a small quantity of the vapor is drawn into the lungs instant death occurs."

One final, additional piece of apparatus had now to be installed to completely rid the death house of the poisonous fumes after the execution had taken place.

An opening was made in the roof, and a chimney pipe inserted with a tight-fitting damper that could be opened and closed at will. Instead the house, just below the ceiling, the pipe bulged out, and in it was inserted an electrical suction fan to draw the gas out of the chamber. In addition a compressed air tank was attached laterally to the pipe that ran through the wall to inject the gas, so that after the gas was turned off a stream of pure air could be forced in.

There was no hydrocyanic acid in the State of Nevada, and none obtainable. The tanks had to be transported 500 miles by auto from Los Angeles, California, because the law forbids them to be shipped on trains.

When all was in readiness the authorities executed a cat to be certain there could be no bungling in the human execution. The cat became unconscious, apparently without pain, in less than thirty seconds, and died, so far as they could judge, within a minute afterward.

The actual execution of the Chinaman, Gee Jon, witnessed through the window by physicians, prison officials and others, took place without a hitch.

Physicians and scientists who were present unanimously pronounced it a swift and painless method. Several of them said they thought it was the most "merciful" form used in modern times—ranking decapitation, electrocution and hanging as next in the order named.

Three warders marched Jon to the lethal chamber at 9:30 a. m. They had to walk 120 feet across the prison yard. The condemned man was silent and showed no outward signs of nervousness. He was securely strapped to the chair, facing the window. The guards left the death house, the door was locked and hermetically sealed.

When the gas was turned on, it made a hissing sound, which could be heard outside. The condemned man turned his head slightly to look toward the hissing. Thirty seconds later his head fell forward and his body moved in a slight tremor. His features had shown no evidence of physical pain. The body shook several times slightly, but these were believed to be purely muscular reflexes.

Doctors watching through the window believed that Gee Jon died almost instantly, but three minutes were allowed to elapse before the gas was turned off. During the execution the faintly sickish, almond-like odor of the hydrocyanic gas was detected by the watchers at the windows, showing that a very tiny amount of it had leaked out, despite all precautions.

But it was so slight as to cause no harm.

At the end of six minutes the "damper" in the chimney was opened, the electric suction fan was turned on, and the jet of compressed air was forced in to purify the chamber. Thirty minutes, however, were allowed to elapse before any one entered, and before letting the doctors go through the door a cat was driven in to make sure that the air was pure.

E. B. Walker, a poison gas expert, who witnessed the execution, declared that unconsciousness must have come almost at the first whiff, and that death was completely painless. The gas has a double effect, paralyzing both the respiratory organs and the heart.

Prison Governor Dickerson issued a statement saying:

"It may be necessary to reject lethal gas as a general mode of execution because of possible danger to officials and witnesses, but for the condemned man I am convinced that it is the most merciful that has ever been devised."

Eastern experts declare that with modern scientific methods and mechanisms which the Nevada authorities, through no fault of their own, had neither the time nor the facilities to perfect, any danger to executioners or witnesses could be completely obviated.

The phrase of the medical experts describing the lethal chamber as probably the most merciful method of execution "in modern times," was deliberately chosen. Compared with hanging, electrocution, shooting and beheading, it is perhaps the most merciful, but the classic Greeks were even more considerate of people condemned to death, provided they were free citizens. The most noted example is the death of Socrates, but the method was in common use in Athens. The condemned man was given a cup of hemlock to drink, a poison which was neither particularly quick nor violent nor painful. He was permitted to sit in dignity in his cell, conversing with his friends until the last moment. The goblet was placed before him by the jailer. He was permitted to compose his mind and drink it when he chose, provided only he did within a given hour. More cruel forms of execution, including hanging, were reserved only for slaves.

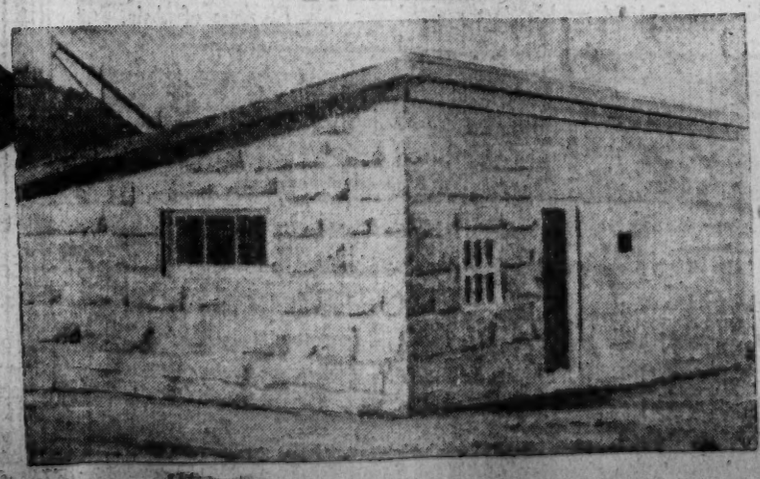
In Rome, Japan and other countries where there was no Christian prejudice against suicide, condemned men of the free class were dealt with similarly, except that they were usually given a knife or dagger, instead of poison.

In ancient times death by torture, crucifixion and other barbarous means was reserved chiefly for slaves and people of subjected races. In the middle ages and up to the time of the French revolution, the laws of most countries permitted barbarous forms of death to be legally inflicted on all classes, even including the nobility and aristocrats. In modern times and at the present, hanging, beheading, whether with the sword or guillotine, and electrocution, are the commonest forms of exacting the death penalty. Shooting, which is probably about as painless as any form, if properly carried out with the bullets piercing brain or heart, has for some reason gone out of fashion, except for military executions.

One reason why the lethal gas execution has awakened so much scientific interest is the fact that science and medicine are both sharply divided on the question of whether electrocution, which now supersedes hanging in many States, is a desirable or particularly merciful mode of inflicting death. The warden at Sing Sing and many sound medical authorities believe it is swift and comparatively painless, but it is difficult to get any man who has been shocked by a live wire to agree with them.

Whether lethal gas will ever be generally substituted for electrocution and hanging is a question which can only be decided by public opinion and legislative deliberation in the individual States.

Former Barber Shop of the Nevada State Prison, at Carson City, Now Used as a Death Chamber.



Why Doesn't The Tram Company Speed Up Its Track Laying Jobs?

By Westa

Mr. Burkill, in his remarks at the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of China, expressed the hope that the Tramway Company would speed up the reconstruction projects now being carried out on some of the city's main streets.

Mr. Burkill is not the only one who hopes this will be done. However ardently he may wish such a consummation, his wishes are not a marker to those cherished by the people out Hongkew way, who for many weeks have been held up and delayed in their journeys to and from the downtown section by the torn up condition of North Szechuen Road, due to the fact that the tramway company is doubling its tracks on a portion of that thoroughfare.

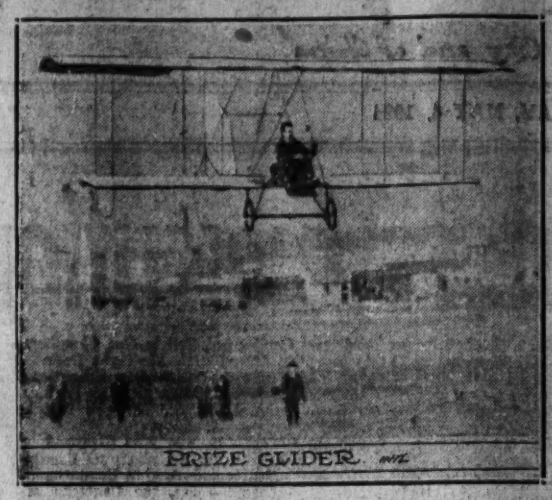
This is probably the slowest track laying job ever undertaken anywhere, and it is hard to escape the conclusion that the tramway company is wholly to blame. There may be reasons to the contrary, but it certainly seems to an outsider that the tram company could put on a much larger force of workers with profit to itself and to the community.

Despite the fact that a large section of the street is torn up the tram company has but a handful of men working there—at times not more than a half dozen.

The query rises, therefore: Why doesn't the company put more men on the job? And along with that another query: If the company cannot or will not put more men on the job why isn't it compelled to do so by the municipal authorities?

Nanking Road is not quite so bad, although in any other city in the world the workers would swarm like ants on a job such as the tram company has in progress there, seeing that the work is being done on the main street.

PRIZE WINNER IN FRENCH GLIDER CONTEST.



Would-be inventors of all ages participated in the motorless glider contest held at Romainville, France, where prizes and certificates were awarded the best models. This photograph shows the chief prize winner.

Paige-Detroit Shows Big Gain Over Last Year

Company Has Shown Consistent Growth, Says Mark Moody

The total business of $46,296,608.28 of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company in 1923—increase of 45.83% over 1922—was one of the largest shown by any concern in the industry, states Mr. Harry M. Jewett, president.

"This, to the best of our knowledge, makes our company one of the fastest growing automobile manufacturers in the United States," the Paige president has informed Mr. Mark L. Moody, manager of Mark L. Moody, Inc., Paige and Jewett distributors.

"The history of the Paige company is one of steady growth" according to Mr. Moody. He recalled the early days of the company when in 1909 it built its first motor car, a three-cylinder two cycle powered automobile. "Shortly afterwards, Mr. Jewett assumed the presidency of the concern. The power plant was changed to a four cylinder type. Its success marked the first growth of the company.

"In 1910 the Paige Company built more than twice as many cars as during its first year. You can still see these same machines on the streets owned by satisfied users. Paiges were built good in those days just the same as they are now. The next change was the adoption of the six cylinder power plant—and the development of Paige's first quality motor car. When this was marketed in 1914 it set the trend of motor car construction. A few years later saw a light six and a big six manufactured by the Paige Company.

"Realising the demand for a popularly priced six cylinder motor car the Paige company brought out and marketed the first medium priced six cylinder car to be a recognised success.

"When 1923 rolled around the company found it had grown so fast all of its plant facilities were stretched to the utmost.

"A new factory was decided upon January, 1924, saw production started in what is believed to be the largest and most modern factory of its kind in the automobile industry. Here the Paige company has a capacity of 500 Jewetts daily. The other four plants of the Paige company were released for the production of Paiges exclusively.

"In this new factory the company has a capacity of 150 Paiges daily. It was through the opportunity presented by the confining of Jewett production to the new plan that the Paige company decided to build its big six Paige on a quantity basis.

"Built as a quantity proposition it was possible for us to offer the Paige, recognised as one of the quality cars manufactured in the United States, at its new price. We honestly believe that the Paige and Jewett at their present prices represent the best motor car values offered by any automobile manufacturer today."

General Motors Earns $2.67 On Common In Year

On record-breaking sales, amounting close to $700,000,000, the General Motors Corporation for 1923 reports a net income available for dividends of $62,067,526 equal, after debenture and preferred dividends, to $2.67 a share on the 20,557,760 shares of no par common stock outstanding. This compares with a net income of $51,496,136, or $2.19 a share on the 20,563,294 shares outstanding, in 1922.

There is included in 1923 net income only such proportion of the profits of Fisher Body Corporation and the General Motors Acceptance Corporation as was received by General Motors Corporation in the form of cash dividends. The corporation's share in undistributed earnings of these two subsidiaries was $9,941,429, which if added to net income would represent a total of $72,008,955, and increased the equivalent on the common 48 cents a share.

After providing for all dividends, there was a balance of $30,468,129, thus increasing surplus from $89,936,863 to $120,699,299 as of December 31, 1923. Working capital at the close of last year was $140,759,582, a gain of $14,274,345. Current assets totaled $219,901,287, including cash of $47,063,805, sight drafts $13,283,707 and inventories of $138,978,131. Current liabilities amounted to $79,150,705, the biggest items being accounts payable of $40,299,518, in increase of $6,000,000 during the year, and notes payable amounting to $10,000,0000, against none payable at the end of 1922. These increases were more than offset by gain in cash alone, which rose from $27,872,723 at the end of 1922. Inventories on December 31, 1923, represented an increase of $21,000,000 during the year.

Net sales last year amounted to $698,638,947, compared with $463,706,733 in 1922, and with $29,029,875 in 1909, the year of incorporation of the old General Motors Co., predecessor of the present corporation.

A grand total of 798,555 cars and trucks were sold in 1923, comparing with 456,763 the year before. October was the biggest month last year, 86,936 cars and trucks being sold, comparing with 49,162 in January last year, and 61,468 in December last. Chevrolet sales in 1923 of 464,800 compared with 240,390 during 1922, while Buick sales rose from 138,501 to 218,286.

During 1923 the payroll of General Motors, exclusive of affiliated companies, totaled $138,290,734, compared with $95,128,435 in 1922. Average number of employes last year was 91,2655, while at the end of the year the number was 97,747.

Stockholders at the end of 1923 numbered 68,063. Of the 46,587 common stockholders 31,812 owned 100 shares or less and 13,896 owned 10 shares or less. Of the common stockholders 10,017 are women. At the end of 1922 there were 65,665 stockholders.

Pierre S. Du Pont, chairman, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president, in their remarks to stockholders state: "As to the future any forecast must be uncertain. However, it may properly be said that at the time of the writing of this report our business of progressing satisfactorily and the outlook encouraging."

With the completion of certain projects a manufacturing capacity of 1,300,000 cars per year will be available. During the year $14,873,104 was added to permanent capital investment.

The income account compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Profit from operations and investments	$91,698,666	$80,366,402
Depreciation	15,055,702	13,584,788
Net profit	$76,642,963	$66,781,613
Employes' bonus	$1,906,494	$1,341,937
Amt. due Mar.'s Securities Co.	1,876,119	.....
Employes' saving and investment fund	1,986,583	1,477,216
Int. on notes payable	357,867	1,351,155
	$6,121,064	$4,170,369
	$70,521,839	$62,611,244
Adjustments and losses	.....	4,553,796
	$70,521,899	$58,057,448
Prov. for Fed. income taxes	8,135,000	6,250,000
Net income	$62,386,899	$51,807,448
Gen. Motors proportion of net income	$62,067,525	$51,496,135
Deb. divs. 7%	$2,268,161	$1,860,936
Deb. divs. 6%	3,648,092	3,597,570
Preferred divs.	971,117	970,721
	$6,887,371	$6,429,227
Amt. earned on com. stock	*$55,180,154	*$45,066,907

*Including Fisher Body and General Motors acceptance corporation dividends paid to General Motors Corporation.

France Will Have Three Racing Tracks

New One, At Guyancourt, Near Versailles, Will Be Completed Shortly

Paris.—After having been only too long without a motor race track, France will shortly have no fewer than three—Miramas, Montlhery-Arpajon, and Guyancourt, at Versailles. All the plans and final arrangements have now been completed for the last-named, and work is commencing immediately on an extensive tract of land situated on the Plateau Villeroy, 1¾ miles from Versailles. To the south of the track will be vast stands, facing north, a great garage, which, designed on an entirely new system, will allow seven or eight thousand cars to be accommodated; a buffet, a pavilion and a technical laboratory reserved for the Automobile Club de France. To the south-west will be a big public enclosure and space for cars, from which the occupants can watch the racing.

To the west, closer by the village of Guyancourt, will be the workshops, built on a particularly large scale, where not only will the tuning of cars being tested be carried out, but a sales hall for second-hand cars will be incorporated. At the end of the road, coming from Guyancourt, which has been extended for the purpose, will be the pavilion in which the administrative offices of the track will be situated. Finally, to the north will be the public enclosures, with bars and refreshment places, garages for charabancs and bicycles.

It is the intention of the promoters of this scheme to install in the center of the track a big sports ground, which will rapidly become a first-class stadium and can also be used as an aerodrome. Access to this new track will be extremely easy, there being a very large number of roads leading to it, while there is not the slightest difficulty in ensuring a rapid and certain transport between Paris and Versailles—a distance of about 6¾ miles. There is also the Grande Ceinture line to the station at Buc. It is also proposed to build a branch line from Rambouillet, which passes less than two miles from the track.

The concrete track will have a lap distance of 3¾ miles and a width of 65 ft., with curves of over 560 dys. radius; two absolutely flat banks of grass on each side and of the same level as the cement will give the track a total width of 196 ft.

To this track will be joined a road circuit of 8½ miles, with a corner, a descent and a slight gradient, and this road, placed between two strip of grass like those serving as safety zones on the track, will have a total width of 78 ft. When a race is run, both on the track and on the road, one lap will be 12.3 miles in length, of which 3.6 miles are on the track. There will be, in addition, a road circuit of about 3 miles on the roads in the valley of the Gironde stream, where hill-climbs may be held. By an arrangement with the Ministry of Public Works this road will serve as an experimental stretch to the French Highways Board, where various types of surfaces may be tested, while the longest straight stretch will allow of accurate timing of flying kilometer and flying mile records.

TO AVOID COLLISIONS

When driving at a speed of 18 to 20 miles an hour, never permit the car to travel less than 50 feet back of the car ahead. At this distance sufficient space is allowed to stop in case the driver ahead should halt suddenly without a signal.

Buick Outsells All Other Cars In Mexico City

Motor Magazine Offers Prize And General Motors Product Is First

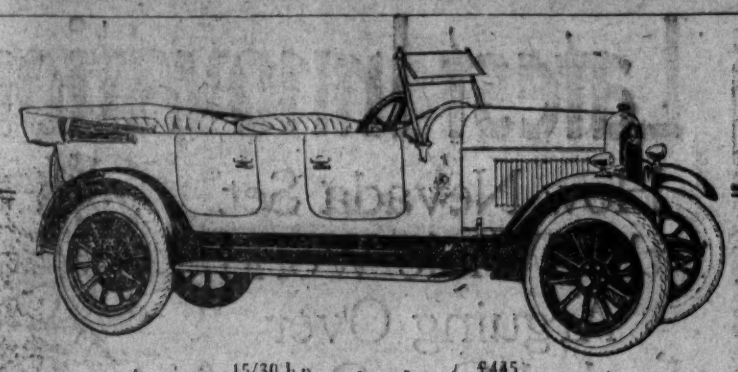
A novel contest has recently been won by the Buick motor car. It was neither a test of speed, hill climbing nor economy, but a race of sales, for a handsome silver trophy offered by a leading motor magazine in the city of Mexico.

The prize was offered to the make of car of which the largest number should be sold during the calender year 1923 and the winner was determined by the official figures showing the registration of new cars in the city. Diplomas were offered to the winners of second and third places.

At the end of the year, the official reports showed that 3889 new motor cars of American and European makes had been sold in the city. The largest number of any one make—322—were Buick cars. The trophy was therefore awarded to M. S. Leishman and Co., Buick distributors, and as the second largest number of sales were achieved by the Chevrolet, the diploma representing second prize was given to that make.

The editor of the magazine, "El Automovil en Mexico," was actuated in offering these prizes by a desire to stimulate the sales of motor cars in his home city and to help the greatest possible number of his fellow citizens to realise the benefits of individual transportation. That his effort was successful is shown by the large number of cars sold in spite of unsettled business and political conditions that prevailed throughout a large part of the year.

In order to celebrate the award of the prizes a banquet was organised in which all of the motor car importers participated, as well as the dealers in tires and accessories. So enthusiastically was the contest carried out, that it was decided at the banquet to make the contest an annual affair, and each year in the future "El Automovil en Mexico" will present a similar cup to the motor car distributor who achieves the highest number of sales of new cars in the city of Mexico. The banquet is expected to develop into an annual convention at which the motor trade in that city will have an opportunity to meet and exchange views and lay plans for the establishment of closed personal contact and co-operation for the forthcoming year.



15/30 h.p. £445

Crossley Cars

Delivered including duty and charges at Shanghai.

15/30 h.p. Touring Car

£445

19.6 h.p. Touring Car

£795

Prices subject to alteration

Agents Wanted For China.

— Apply —

CROSSLEY MOTORS, LTD.

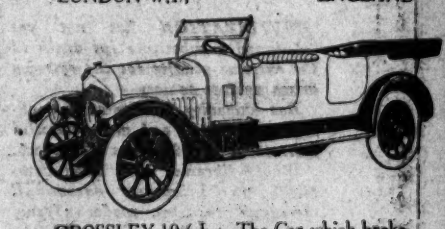
Export Dept. 40-41 Conduit St.

LONDON W.I., ENGLAND

The Cars for 1924

THE 15/30 h.p. Crossley, besides being a strong sturdy car, able to go anywhere a car can go without fuss or labour, has the tremendous advantage of a lively, responsive engine which makes driving a sheer pleasure and takes out the fatigue of long journeys. In every way it is the ideal car for overseas use. Note the price—for a highest grade British Car!

There is also the 19.6 h.p. Crossley, acknowledged to be one of the finest 4 cylinder cars in the world. This is the car for the connoisseur.



CROSSLEY 19.6 h.p. The Car which broke all R.A.C. Certified Trial car mileage records.

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DUNLOP CORDS

are the ideal tyres for heavy usage. They are *proved* tyres—good for all the gruelling tests imposed upon them. Their performance in all the big spectacular events of the Motor World as well as their utter reliability under all general service conditions, make them the first choice of all wise users.

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This is decided proof of the Harley-Davidson supremacy.

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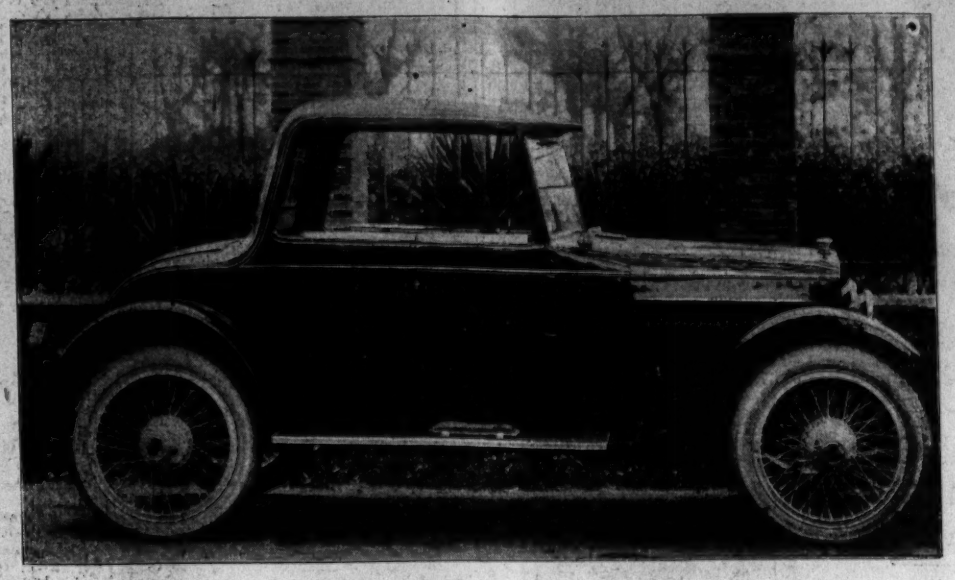


Luxuriously smooth and Silent at every Speed !

STUDEBAKER is a quality builder on a quality basis—today the world's largest producer of quality cars.

Widespread manufacturing economies are thus effected. They spend millions in plants and equipment to save more millions. They buy in great quantity and they save. They build in great quantity and they save. They embody numerous features found only on cars at twice and more the price of Studebaker, for in quality production we can afford to give them.

The buyer gets more for his money. More quality, more performance, and that's what he wants.

In the meanwhile, more people are finding this out about them. And every month and every day, the world turns more to Studebaker.

Compare Studebaker with a car at twice its price!

Studebaker Light Six Coupé

"The Ideal Car for Shanghai"

Warm in Winter—Cool in Summer.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road

Tel. W. 1641 (three lines)

Humorist Tells How To Be Wonderful Around An Auto

New York.—"I'm a perfect gump around machinery—anything more complicated than a screwdriver makes my head swim" So admits Homer Croy, the novelist, in the course of a little skit entitled "My Wife Thinks I'm Wonderful Around Machinery, and Don't I Treasure the Illusion?" There is information in this confession of a comparatively honest soul which may be of value elsewhere. It appears in Motor, (New York), and, following the opening admission that the writer is "a perfect gump around machinery," runs as follows:

But my wife doesn't know this. She thinks I am gifted in regard to machinery and I treasure this illusion. . . . you know how hard it is these days to get women to look up to us. It used to be women looked up to us and thought we were perfect. But have you noticed any of that lately? I thought not.

The way she came to have such confidence in me is this. We had hardly got back from our honeymoon before the cold-water faucet in our bathroom began to leak. I went down to the basement and came up with some tools. I had seen them down there when we took the house, and wondered what they were for, but now I brought them up with a confident air. With my thumb I worked that slip-thing along the screw-thing and soon got the wrench so that it would fit the faucet, while my wife stood there admiring me. It was wonderful, so her expression said, to have a husband who could do things around the house. So I took off my coat and rolled my sleeves. Then I gave the wrench a yank, but unfortunately it slipt. I blew the nickel ravelings off quickly. . . . she had not seen. I gave the wrench another pull and the water spouted . . . then I went down in the basement and turned the water off. While I was gone she wiped up the floor, and when I came back, she had picked up one of the wrenches and herself was trying to turn the faucet.

"You're turning in the wrong direction," I said. "To take a nut or anything off you should turn it from right to left—that is, from your little finger toward your thumb."

It made a profound impression on her. Just think—I could look at a faucet and tell which direction it turned! I let it soak in—and never since have I had the slightest trouble with her about mechanics.

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

I did not tell her that my father had told me this, nor did I add that threads on all nuts, bolts and faucets are alike. I kept that to myself. If all men will keep such things to themselves it will do a great deal to simplify automobile driving.

I have my method of fostering her belief that I am a master of machinery. It is a wonderful help in the complicated matter of family driving. When anything goes wrong with the car, I leap out, lift the hood and say, "Hmmm! Hmmm! Just as I suspected—it's not hitting right."

When I have a car full of ladies and want to be unusually impressive I say "functioning." But a fellow has to be careful of his audience. If you think they know anything at all, assume a Napoleon attitude: Remain silent, say nothing.

Do you remember, in the era when they were naming cats "Dewey," the imposing and important looking man at the banquet table? Every one wondered who he was—he was so distinguished looking. People whispered to each other—who could he be? And then do you remember when he opened his mouth?

"Ain't them shrimps fine?"

That's the way it is around a car—don't talk until you have to. Napoleon was a wise man.

"When we left the garage I thought I noticed a little knock, but I didn't think it would amount to much—it must a been looser'n I thought," I say.

Then I look intently at some part of the car.

"It's one of the connecting rod bearings working loose," I observe thoughtfully.

If there's one thing in a car that I know less about than another, it's a connecting rod. Why, I am so ignorant that I don't know what it connects. And if by some chance I ever found out what it connected, I wouldn't know why it connected with it instead of some other gadget.

But there's the domination of the female which must be kept up. So I take the largest monkey-wrench, hit three sharp blows on the left side of the engine, two on the right, give the spark plug a twist and say: "Now, I guess it's all right."

Of course the knock's still there, but usually I manage to get home, and the operation is considered a success.

As soon as I get the car back to the garage I turn it over to the man and my wife still has one thing in which she can look up to me. Husbands who blurt out that they don't know a danged thing about what is the matter with the car, and who stand around helplessly, hoping that some kind motorist will stop and tow them in, are making a mistake. Remember this, men—mechanics are our last stand, and we must take advantage of them.

TELL 'EM NOTHING

But whatever happens, don't let your wife get the idea that she knows more about the car than you do. If you do, you are a "goner." You won't have anything left but the furnace. Don't encourage her to learn anything about it. If she can drive, and can get the car out of the garage and back again without manslaughter, that is all she needs to know about it. Make a mystery of the car. And don't ever say, "All machinery looks alike to me."

If you do this, you are courting trouble. You are not only courting it, but you are practically rushing into a loveless marriage. Instead, pretend you know its every eccentricity. Use lots of technical language, so long as it keeps your wife in the darkness. Differential, cam, ratchet, hypotenuse and rhomboid are good words. If she begins to find out what a differential is, begin talking about the new model differential; about the different kinds—the automatic differential, the single-action differential and the air-cooled differential.

Don't—if you want to have a happy home and loving wife—squint up an eye, stand on one leg and say, "There's something the matter with the engine." Don't be indefinite.

Get out, walk around the car, kick the right hind wheel and say, "Just as I thought—got a fouled spark plug and she's missing on Number 2."

Always specify a definite cylinder. It shows a far greater grasp and the chances are she'll never know. Then you can limp home and turn it over to the repair man. Slip him a dollar and tell him not to talk. He'll get you.

Mack Trucks Earns $20.71 Per Share

Mack Trucks, Inc., reports for 1923 net profits of $7,003,665, equal after preferred dividends to 20.71 a share on the 288,151 shares of no par common stock, compared with $3,962,279, or $9.94 a share in 1922.

The increase in common stock capitalisation from 320,000 to 500,000 shares of no par value recommended by directors is sought in order to provide for extension of company into the passenger carrying bus and railroad car business, President Broseau stated yesterday. When any of this increased capital is issued, it will be offered to the stockholders for subscription pro rata.

Income account compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Sales	$43,866,957	$31,070,289
Net After Depr.	8,053,665	4,517,279
Fed. Taxes, etc.	1,050,000	565,000
Net Profits ..	$7,003,665	$3,952,279
Pfd. Dividends.	1,162,351	1,136,617
Com. Dividends	1,415,540	283,108
Surplus	$4,425,774	$2,532,554

AMATEUR WIRELESS "HAMS" AID RAILROADS.

WILBUR J. KELLY.

During a recent storm which broke down most of the wire communication of the New England States, demoralizing railroad service, the members of the American Radio Relay League, all amateurs without pay, placed their services at the disposal of the railroads. Wilbur J. Kelley, of Watertown, opened up communication with other "hams" in Portland, Me.; Ayer, Mass., and Concord and Dover, N. H., and handled traffic messages for the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Charcoal Gas Used As Fuel In Motor Cars

"Gasogene" Discovered By French Inventor Stands Rigid Test

Paris.—Any afternoon at the Berliet automobile works in Lyons you may see a half dozen high-powered motor cars gliding noiselessly around a circular concrete roadway for hours and hours on end.

There is nothing particularly spectacular about it, unless you happen to have been told its significance. In that case it is a most absorbing thing, watching these motor cars, for upon their movements may depend the ruination of a colossal industry, the readjustment of a great part of present-day economic life and the future welfare of millions of people.

Three months and a half ago an Alsatian engineer named Imbert submitted his discovery of a new "gasogene," which he claimed to be a perfect substitute for gasoline, to the artillery department of the French Ministry of War. Immediately it was accepted. Immediately Imbert was invited to put his invention to the test. Now, three months afterward, there are a dozen motors in France, half at the Berliet works, half at the Dietrich works, which are running, and running well, upon the new principle of Imbert. Parenthetically it might be said that both military authorities and technical experts, who were at first naturally skeptical about the success of this "gasogene," find their skepticism suddenly transformed into astonishment. So far Imbert's invention, the importance of which cannot be underestimated, is apparently a success. It only remains to be seen if it will continue so.

HOW APPARATUS WORKS

If the Imbert apparatus withstands the test of time it will be possible to supersede the use of gasoline by charcoal of any sort due to his application of the theory of the rapid formation of carbon dioxide at high temperature. The appliance is most simple, easy to build and economical in cost. Gas is produced by carburation, and the producing mechanism may easily replace the ordinary gas tank on a car without much added weight.

The details of the apparatus, as they have been given out by the War Ministry, are as follows: It is made of sheet iron, which oddly enough remains always at a low temperature, does not fire-up, and, moreover, has need of no fireproof container. Its over-all measurements are in length and width approximately those of an ordinary gasoline tank with a height of around three feet. The basin of the "gasogene" sucks in the air from without by means of a horizontal refractory pipe through which it is conducted to the center of the combustion chamber through the suction of the motor.

There is a second pipe of sheet iron larger than the first by which the gas returns to the apparatus after having passed through a purifier filled with chips of waste metal and oil designed to catch the dirt.

Ignition is effected at the outset by the simple application of a rag soaked in petrol.

Because of tremendous suction the temperature within the combustion chamber remains very high—about 2,000 degrees centigrade, according to the inventor—and this produces a very high production of carbonic acid. At this temperature cinders are reduced to dust and fall to the bottom of the Imbert appliance.

Composition of the gas is 30 percent carbon monoxide, 1 percent hydrogen, 3 percent methane and the remainder azote (or nitrogen), with a trace of carbon dioxide.

By four tubes which lead from the cooling chamber, which is placed laterally to the "gasogene," the gas arrives at a collector, and therefrom passes into the purifier. The entire mechanism is conveniently placed under the chassis.

REAL EFFICIENCY SEEN

As applied to a motor of the latest type, the results have been about 75 percent as efficient as that of gasoline. However, it is believed to be possible to improve this yield, for example, by increased compression. A motor has been started in approximately six minutes by the "rag and gasoline" method, and in the official experiments which recently took place at both the great automobile works of Lyons, with many prominent French scientists and engineers present, there was not a hitch apparent in the whole proceedings. The Imbert apparatus worked, and worked beautifully.

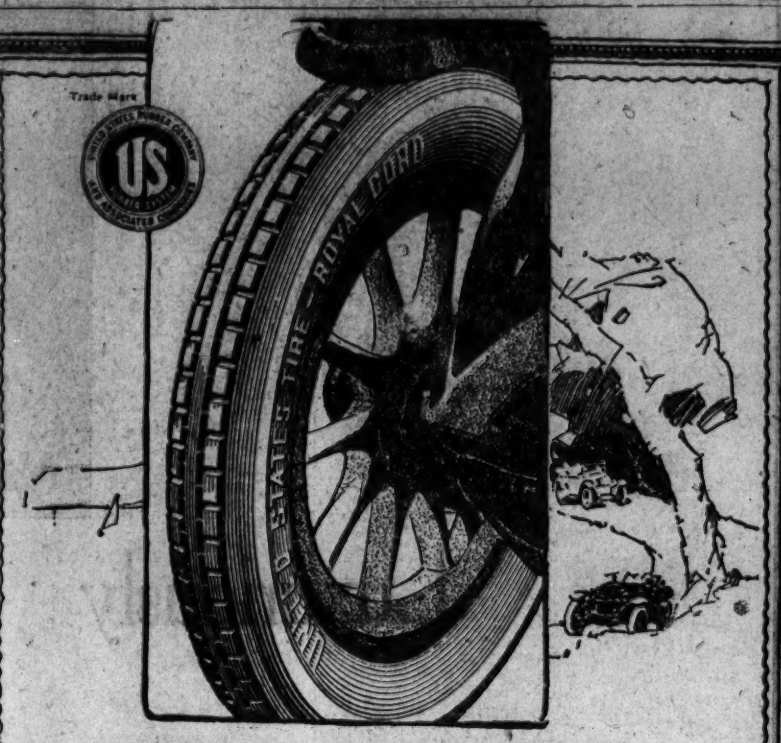
It would be a truism to say what such an invention if universally applied would mean to the entire world. Aside from its economic implications, which to France, where huge amounts of gasoline are imported annually, are of the highest importance, you have an invention nearly as epochmaking as the invention of the automobile in the first place. The world's consumption of gasoline is gradually shifted into a consumption of charcoal, the technical construction of automobiles is entirely modified, the importance of oilfields, whether in Oklahoma or Mosul, decreases. No wonder France is commencing to talk of Imbert, and no wonder more and more eyes are being directed toward the concrete trucks at Lyons, where within a few months the practicability and adaptability of the Imbert mechanism will be finally demonstrated.

Experts Design Car While You Wait

Pasadena Coach Builder Lays Out Enclosed Car While Customer Looks On

Pasadena, California, is reputed to be the winter home of more millionaires than are seasonably gathered in any other spot on earth. With a vast colony of millionaire castles assembled in one city, and nestled in magnificent estates that resemble great parks, it is not surprising that this community revelling under the benign climate rivals cities like Paris and New York for leadership in the sales of costly motor-cars. Selling dozens of cars of the $5,000 to $12,000 class is everyday business in Pasadena. Wealthy buyers are usually fastidious, but one firm of conchbuilders has a department where the prospective purchaser may see any kind of coach job he desires—designed before his very eyes. An expert works with lightning-like speed. "What sort of a coach would you like?" asks the designer. The prospective buyers tells him as nearly as possible what his ideas are, and the designer immediately "builds up" that type of automobile—actual size, on a huge blackboard. "There you are!" says the designer. "How do you like it?" In a very few minutes a few lines are changed here and there, until the customer sees a life-size sketch of what his car is going to be like. Once the design is approved, it is photographed and transmitted to the specifications stipulated by the prospective buyer.

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
A car of world wide repute. Its reliability is a guarantee of good service under all conditions.
CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phone West 131 and 197
Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.



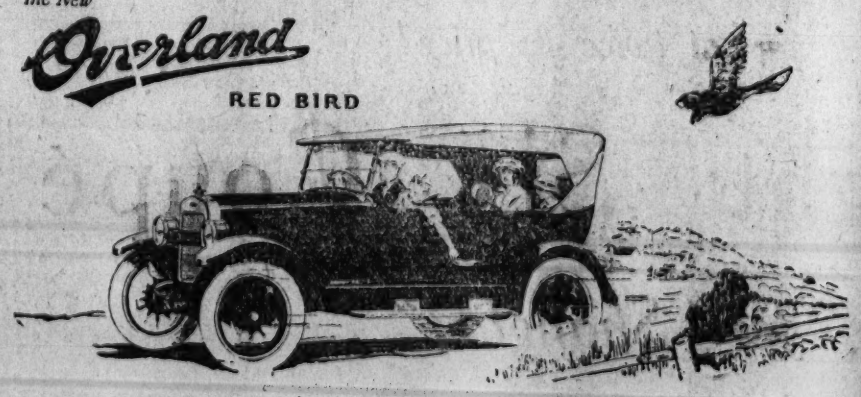
Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.
United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.
Royal Cord
A United States Tire

Every Auto-Castle used car is guaranteed and will save you HALF the cost of any new car. You will find Auto Castle used cars worth your investment.
Choose from this List

TOURING CARS			LIMOUSINES		
Morris-Oxford	5 Seater	(model 1923)	Buick 4	Limousine	(model 1923)
Austin	5 „	(model 1922)	Willys-Knight	„	(model 1922)
Citroen 10 HP	5 „	(model 1923)	Dodge	„	(model 1923)
De Dion	5 „	(model 1922)	De Dion	„	(model 1924)
Dodge	5 „	(model 1923)	Panhard	„	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5 „	(latest model)	Jewett	Coupe	(latest)
Buick 4	5 „	(done 4200 miles)	Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Essex	5 „	(model 1923)	Essex	„	(model 1922)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)	ROADSTERS		
Studebaker	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Chevrolet F B	Roadster	(model 1922)
Crossley 18 HP	5-7 „	(model 1922)	Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 1922)	Studebaker	„	(model 1922)
Cole	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Scripps-Booth 6	„	(model 1920)
Berliet	5-7 „	(new model)	Standard	„	(model 1921)
Hudson	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Essex	„	(model 1922)
Delage 6	5-7 „	(model 1923)			

The Auto Castle
Heimendinger Brothers
Tel. C. 401 and C. 402
Avenue Joffre (opp. French Police Station)

The New Overland
RED BIRD



America's First
Low-Priced English Type Car

The new Overland Red Bird—a noteworthy contribution of motor car beauty, smartness and reliability at a price that is amazingly low.

Marked sturdiness is manifest in a longer wheelbase, a larger and more powerful engine, a roomier body. A rich coat of Mandalay maroon, the khaki top and gleaming nickel trimmings give the car an air of exclusiveness and proud bearing.

Here is a motor car that you will own with pride and drive with economy.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
9 Hongkong Road Shanghai
DRIVE AN OVERLAND AND REALIZE THE DIFFERENCE

Bond For Taxi Drivers Upheld By U. S. Courts

New York.—One effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of law requring taxicab drivers to be bonded to the amount of $2,500 will doubtless be an effort in the near future to make insurance compulsory for all owners of motor vehicles, the law just upheld is the Tolbert-Kaufman act which was signed by former Governor Miller and became operative July 1, 1922. It has been practically a dead letter since that time although the Tax Commission has refused to grant chauffeurs' licenses unless it was shown that the applicant carried the required bond. There has been no difficulty in getting licenses, however, as the applicant could always show that he had taken out his bond, paying for it, however, in monthly installments, and invariably the first month was the only one paid for. Records show that a very small percentage of the taxi drivers in New York City have ever carried the full insurance.

The bill was enacted with the object of providing citizens in the cities of the first class, in New York State, with a special form of protection from death, injury or property damage, due to the operation of motor vehicles for hire.

Its prvisions made it mandatory that all such vehicles, except those operating under a franchise, should carry a bond or insurance, as a continuing liability, up to the sum of $2,500, for the death or injury of any citizen and also a property liability up to the sum of $2,500.

A test case was made and was fought through every court in the State, also through the District Federal Court, and the United States Supreme Court. In each case the decision has been adverse to the taxi owners and the constitutionality of the act was upheld as a police measure.

In discussing the recent Supreme Court decision, James M. Ullman, editor of Taxi News, and who has taken an active part in taxicab conditions for several years said that the entire contention of the taxicab owners has been that the act is discriminatory, unjust and confiscatory. The taxiowners have not objected, he points out, to the principle of insurance, if applied to all vehicles using the public highways. They have felt that the principle of insurance, with the intent of safeguarding the welfare of the citizens, is basically just, they would not have protested had they been guaranteed the same protection against injury to their persons, or vehicles, as that guaranteed to the citizens by the Tolbert-Kaufman act. In other words, they feel that the mandatory insurance should be made to apply with equal force to all.

DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE

"The resistance through the courts," says Mr. Ullman, "acted somewhat as a stay upon the activities of the State Tax Department charged with the enforcement of the act, and also upon the license bureau and the Police Department. Recently Commissioner Glatzmayer, of the License Department, issued an order advising the taxi men to attach a paster to their windshields, indicating that the vehicles in operation had duly complied with the law. He also requested the Police Department to cause the arrest of any taxi man operating without the paster.

"The intent of the rule was to force every taxi man to comply with the law. Unfortunately the pasters, as supplied by the insurance companies, have a tendency to become loose and this the force of this rule becomes ineffective. There is no section of the law which specifically requires the attaching of such paster to the windshields of the cab, nor have any proper instructions been issued by the License Bureau as to a method of making such pasters hold fast.

About 16,000 taxicabs are licensed in New York City, and Mr. Ullman says it is questionable whether there are properly appointed stands for more than 20 percent of the entire cab operation. As a result the drivers are put in the position of being lawbreakers and are subject to being haled to court for even leaving a cab in front of restaurant while getting a meal.

Three years ago Mr. Ullman made a revision of the taxicab ordinance, at which time it was suggested that a Board of Examiners be appointed to consider applications of drivers, to consist of the Commissioner of the License Department, a Magistrate of the Traffic Court, a Police Commissioner and a representative of the taxi interest. Provision was made to inquire into the mental attitude of the prospective driver toward the public.

TAXI SERVICE IMPROVING

"There has been marked improvement in the city taxicab service," said Mr. Ullman. "During the past eighteen months there have been at least 6,000 new cabs put upon the streets, at a cost of approximately $18,00,000. The increasing rigidity of the examination of the taxi men has also had a general tendency to raise the morale of the drivers. There is no doubt that if the city would appoint a proper commission of inquiry, conditions could be more greatly improved. The situation in New York as regards violence in taxi operation is immeasurably superior to Chicago.

"It is necessary for a taxi driver to be finger-printed and passed upon by the Police Department before he can obtain a clean bill of health and be granted a license by the City of New York. As far as character goes, he is more carefully investigated than many unfit operators of passenger cars and trucks.

"A recent statement by Magistrate House of the Traffic Court charged the truck drivers with a greater disregard for the law than the taxi drivers, and he also said that the truck drivers were the greatest menace of any motor drivers operating upon the highways of the municipality.

"It has been the custom of many citizens, and in some cases civic authorities, to charge the taxi men with causing undue congestion of traffic. As a consequence a certain feeling of hostility has been aroused. A short tour through the city will easily disprove these assertions, for it is undoubtedly the truck, backed into the sidewalk, as well as various other business wagons, slow moving, constantly stopping, which impose such hardship upon the speedy movement of vehicular traffic. The trolley car, which upon stoppage, frequently holds up a long line of traffic, is one of the frequent transgressors.

"The quick-moving, mobile taxi does not congest traffic to an undue degree. During the periods which a taxicab stands by the sidewalk, it is invariably attended by the driver, who is always looking for a fare. Private cars, on the contrary, frequently stand for hours entirely unattended and it is vehicles of this class which are a great detriment to the regulation of traffic."

California Has More Than Million Cars Registered

Sacramento.—A star will be used to designate one million on the first 50,000 automobile license plates issued above one million.

This is the announcement by Will H. Marsh, chief of the state motor vehicle department, who says this is due to a "shortage of plates precipitated by the record breaking number of registrations in California this year."

It is announced that the plates will be issued for passenger cars only and will run in unmerical order from 1,000,000 to 1,050,000

The star was used last year to designate one million on all plates issued above that number but the division had expected to drop the sign this year and issue a longer plate on which the full number would appear. It was stated today, however, that the supply of plates had been practically exhausted and that the factory was not equipped to manufacture the longer plates in time to handle the business on hand.

The longer plates will be used for numbers above 1,050,000, Marsh said.

Forces to all branches of the division are now engaged in cleaning up the applications for plates received during the renewal period which ended March 1. While no exact total is available it was believed by officials today that total number of cars registered, including solid and pneumatic tired trucks would exceed 1,505,000 which is nearly as many as were registered during all of last year.

A TIP FOR STARTING

When using the choke for starting, try not to flood the cylinders with pure gasoline, so that no explosion can take place. Two complete revolutions of the engine with the choke rod out will charge every cylinder with gas. After that, the longer the choke rod is out, the less chance of starting.

SILVER COLLAR FOR WHITE HOUSE CAT.

B. C. FINK and "TIGE."

When "Tige," his pet cat, disappeared from the White House, President Calvin Coolidge had the story broadcast by radio, with the result that Ben C. Fink, an employe of the Navy Department, found "Tige" a mile away and returned him. The President has ordered a silver collar to keep his pet from being lost again.

Salvage Waste Wood, Is Order In Ford Plants

Detroit.—Plans to salvage 89 percent of the wood now thrown away as useless is back of an order issued by the Ford Motor Company yesterday to all of its branches to save all wood coming in and to use precautions to see that no board is broken unnecssarily.

Experiments at the Highland Park plant of the company here show that where previously thirty-six carloads of wood was taken away each week as useless, under the new plan only four carloads are wasted.

The lumber salvage department at the plant employs 600 men. The yearly requirements of the company are 300,000,000 board feet of lumber.

U. S. Government Expert Favors Colored "Gas"

Washington.—Mr. W. A. Jacobs, chemical engineer of the Department of the Interior, who was recently detailed to the Bureau of Mines to make a special study of the hazards of gasoline, has made the novel suggestion that all motor gasoline be colored red as a safety measure to guard against being mistaken for water, kerosene or other colorless liquid products.

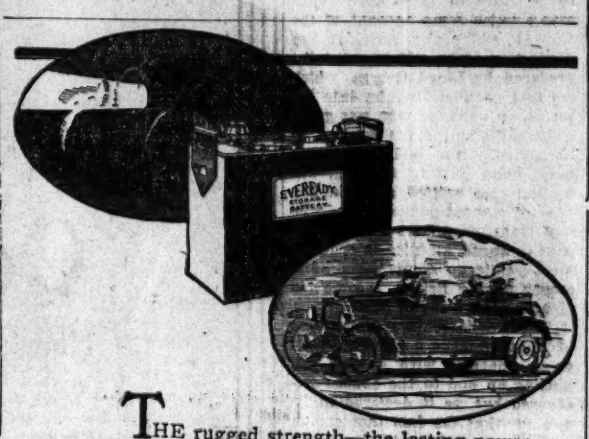
"The use of the color red is considered almost universally as an indication of danger," Mr. Jacobs says.

"In wartime, the army and navy require that all gasoline of the so-called fighting grade be colored red. This is a safety precaution which indicates to the men handling the fuel that it is more volatile than ordinary motor gasoline and consequently more likely to take fire and possibly produce a violent explosion. The red color also serves to prevent the filling of the fighting planes with motor gas which is not sufficiently volatile and is likely to cause the motor to fail and result in a bad accident.

"Gasoline is often mistaken for water, kerosene or some other colorless liquid and, judging from various newspaper reports, this mistake often results in explosions and fires, and sometimes in loss of life.

"As many gasoline cans, pumps, tank wagons &c., are painted red to indicate possible danger, the suggestion is made that motor gasoline be colored red to serve as an extra precaution. Various chemical companies manufacture a soluble red dye for mineral oils which is cheap, easy to use, imparts a distinct color to the gasoline, and has no deleterious effect on the gasoline or the engine in which it is burned. The Bureau of Mines has made a number of experiments with this dye and has found that one ounce is sufficient to impart a distinctive color to 1,000 gallons of gasoline at an approximate cost of 7 cents.

"It is not feasible to color gasoline used for dry cleaning, solvent or other similar purposes. It is, however, estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that 90 percent of the gasoline produced is consumed in internal combustion engines, principally automobiles, and it is believed that the universal use of this dye for all motor gasoline would cut down the hazards incidental to its handling and use. Objection might be made that some unscrupulous dealers would use the dye to camouflage a cheap, poorly refined gasoline, but as the great bulk of gasoline is bought and sold on a specification basis, there would seem to be little likelihood of deception being practiced. Should any dealer attempt such deception, the motorist would soon become aware of the fact due to the faulty operation of his motor. It is not claimed that the use of this dye would eliminate all gasoline accidents, but the color should serve as a distinct warning."



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Nowadays the prospective purchaser expects a great deal for his money and in the 11.9 Morris Cowley Occasional Four he gets even more than he expects

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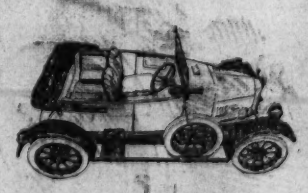

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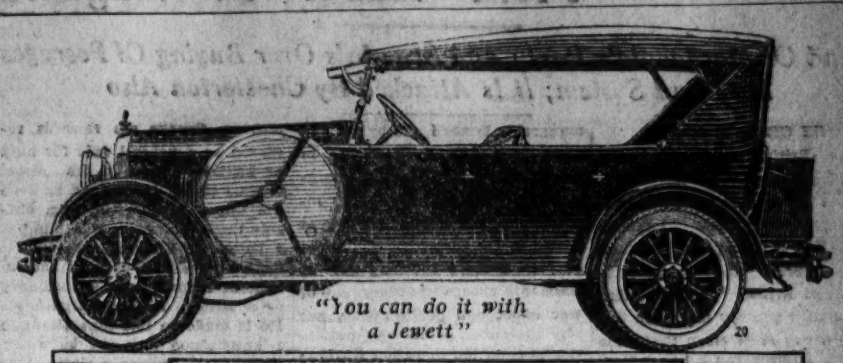

JEWETT SPECIAL

A Thrifty Six Built by Paige

Built Right from Tyre to Hood

THERE is more to building a motor car than only the will to do so. It takes knowledge, experience and time, and only after years of experience by superior Paige engineers was the improved type of gear box and clutch brought to its present state of perfection in the Jewett.

In addition to the pleasure derived from the smoothness in operation, it prolongs the life of the gears—a true form of economy. Clashing and jarring sounds are invariably warnings that the entire mechanism is out of tune and is a sure sign that one unit is wearing on another.

Just jump into the driver's seat and see what it means to operate the gears of a Jewett. Space will not allow a full description. However, this motor car is here to graphically tell its story.

JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS:

Engine—6 cylinder, 3¼ x 5; lubricated by high pressure oiling to main and connecting rod bearings; two unit electrical starting and lighting, thermostatically controlled; automatic spark advance; Paige-Timken axles; extra heavy 6 inch "I" beam steel frame; improved type four speed transmission; dry plate clutch; special alloy steel springs, 36" in front, 54" in rear; all-steel universal joints; force-feed chassis lubrication.

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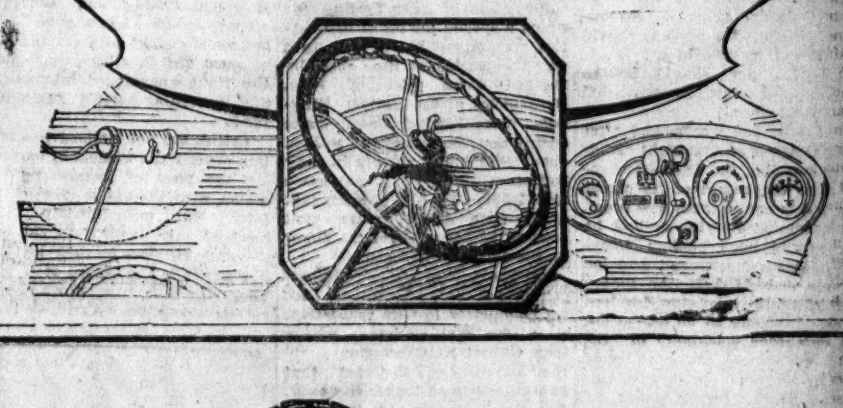

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Perhaps the greatest feature of this new type Goodyear Tyre is the famous All-Weather Tread.

Its sharp edged blocks dig in on slippery surfaces and hold fast to the road.

Against Skid, Spin or Side-slip, they oppose a powerful wedge-like resistance, whether on pavement or country road.

They send your car forward full distance under every turn of the engine, and they hold fast under the grip of the brake.

They are the ideal tyres for you or your family to use.

GOODYEAR

CORD TYRES

Knighthood Is In Danger From Labor In England

Stand Of Macdonald's Party And Scandals Over Buying Of Peerages May End System; It Is Attacked By Chesterton Also

BY GEORGE ADAM

Has British Labor killed the British peerage?

That great museum of European aristocracy, the Almanach de Gotha, is going out of business. Debrett and Burke catalogues of British "nobility, titled and landed gentry" may soon follow suit. It is clear that the House of Lords and a Labor Government cannot last very long together. It is equally evident which will have to go.

The penalties of being a peer are already very great, and they are likely to increase. It is to begin with a very expensive business and carries with it very important disabilities. A peer at present cannot sit in the House of Commons, and in these democratic days that almost automatically prevents a peer from reaching the pinnacle of his political ambitions and becoming Prime Minister. Reforms of the upper chamber alone could make it possible.

Ramsay Macdonald has made it clear that he will devote one of his very first days off to considering what he is going to do with the House of Lords. He declared, when power was still a beckoning fruit, that he would set up a committee to ascertain exactly how much a man had paid for the receipt of his peerage or honor and to whom the money had gone.

"I should deprive no man of his title," he declared, "once he had bought it. But the public ought to know how much he gave for it, and that can be ascertained by a committee of the House of Commons endowed with the powers of a court. Every peer created in the last twenty years should be asked to send under oath a statement of his peerage transactions, and if information be suppressed or falsified he should be prosecuted for perjury. No one who has bought a peerage should be allowed to vote in the House of Lords: nor should he be eligible for any reconstructed second chamber."

These be fine words, and after them it seems at first sight rather ridiculous that the Labor Government at the outset of its career has had to create three new peers.

Macdonald is trying as best he can to run upon modern democratic lines a government machine that is embedded in the grassy moss of centuries of slow development. In doing so he has to use the cumbrous machinery of the past and observe customs erected by the observance of generations into sacrosanct corner stones of the British constitution. That vast repository of the experience of past ages has made no provision for the uprising of a Government based upon the workingman and a rebellious intelligentsia.

It has in fact solemnly decreed that five of the principal Ministers of State shall be members of the House of Lords. Labor being too young to have bred its own peers, and having converted only two to its tenets, has had to create three peers for itself. It will probably be for such reasons only that Labor will distribute honors of any kind save those, among them the most distinguished Order of Merit, that bear with them no title and would thus not single out a Labor man to the ridicule of his fellows.

If Macdonald holds to his promise and starts a really fearless inquiry into the scandals of trafficking in honors he will have his hands full. The scandal of honors began when they were first introduced. There have been rare periods when titles were solely conferred for meritorious service to the state or for conspicuous devotion to the crown.

But on the whole the descendants of the successful Norman landgrabbers who look down their patrician noses at the modern peers who have come from the shop or the packing yard got their titles in very much the same way. In the old days when, to use the consecrated phrase, the King really was the fount of all honor peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods were conferred by the Sovereign for direct service to his cause. That service might have been rendered in the raising of armies to fight the King's battles, in politics, in diplomacy or in matters affecting the King's purse.

Honors were also a useful weapon in tricky periods of British history in dividing powerful baronial families through family jealousy and pride. Frequently they were the reward of very personal service. They were a present given to a boon companion, to a servile flatterer. Often they served to give high sounding names to royal mistresses or to those royal children who otherwise would have been forced to travel through life nameless.

Where before the King was not only the fount of honor but also the chief peddler of honors, party government has taken His Majesty's place, with results every bit as unsatisfactory. Among monarchs, James I. did by far and away the most open trade in titles. The Lloyd George administration probably holds the record since the selling power was vested in the Government, for not only were there the long lists of claimants naturally arising out of war effort and performance, but also the funds of the two parties constituting the Coalition Government had to be replenished.

James I. was utterly shameless. The existing line of goods—peerages and knighthoods—not bringing in the money quickly enough, he hit upon the ingenious idea of creating a new title, that of baronets, which was to rank in between the knight and the baron and to have hereditary rights as its superiority over the knighthood which dies with its recipient.

$5,000 for Baronetcy When King James Instituted It

In bringing this new line to the notice of intending purchasers James acted in a thoroughly businesslike manner. The price of the honor was fixed at about $5,000, which, it was explained, as the money was ostensibly being raised to maintain the King's troops in the field in Ulster, worked out at the pay of thirty soldiers at 8 pence a day for three years. In order to make the offer attractive the King undertook that it would only be issued in a limited edition of 200, and that it would be sold only to those possessed of $5,000 a year from landed estates, whose paternal grandfathers had borne the arms of a gentleman.

All sorts of devices were tried to push sales, and the objects to which the proceeds were to be devoted became as many and varied as the organizations patronized by a professional social charitable worker. They included the colonization of Nova Scotia, for which a special job lot of baronetcies was manufactured and put on the market at the specially marked down price of $600. Baronetcies of the United Kingdom were hawked about quite openly and the salesmen walked about with blank patents in their pockets willing to fill in any name for $1,500. There was much talk at the time at the extravagant price of $2,500 paid for the honor by Sir William Wiseman.

All baronetcies are open to suspicion, but knighthood has not yet completely lost its reputation. It is true that no less a person than Gilbert K. Chesterton only the other day declared that knighthood is no longer in flower. But then it never was in all its branches. The only comment made by a certain British actor upon hearing that he had been given a knighthood was to thank the King for at last having made his wife a lady, to which title the wives of knights have right. But there is more in it than that.

In spite of the prodigality with which knighthoods have been flung about there are certain orders that still are orders of chivalry, or in the modern sense signify that the bearers of such titles really have performed highly distinguished service to the State. Pershing, for instance, is Sir John Pershin, G. C. B.; Bliss is Sir Tasker Bliss, G. C. M. G., an honor shared by Sir Peyton March.

Such orders have nothing to do with the Knights Batchelor and the Order of the British Empire, which was specially created for the reward of "war service." This term was made to cover a multitude of sins and, unfortunately, not a few virtues became obscured under the same cloak. Knighthoods of this order rained down upon men whose "war service" had consisted of marking scandalously large fortunes out of their country's need. It also fell with all the indiscrimination of rain upon just men who had honorably in their sphere and without special monetary reward served their country's cause in the laboratory, hospital, in work behind and even in the trenches.

The initials G. C. B. and G.C.M.G. really are worth while. The first represents the Grand Cross of the Bath that played a part in the ritual before knighthood had gone to weed. The second is the Grand Cross of the St. Michael and St. George. Both orders are strictly limited in number. They are bestowed upon foreigners with a sparing hand and are then, of course, only honorary. In fact, generally speaking, while continental countries are extraordinarily lavish to the foreigner in the matter of decorations Britain is very close fisted and the bestowal of a British honor upon a foreigner is nearly always a reward of pure merit.

Far otherwise is it with the subjects of the King. While the great orders of knighthood such as the Garter, Thistle and St. Patrick are reserved to a few members of the royal family of England, other crowned heads and great nobles and men of very great eminence, while the Bath and St. Michael and St. George are rewards reserved as a general rule for long or brilliant work in the direct service of the crown, and as such are unpurchasable the man outside these limits who wants to put a handle to his name and who is unable to afford peerage has to content himself with an ordinary or a British Empire knighthood. He is made to feel that although a knighthood may not be worth having it is certainly worth paying for.

Scandals with regard to traffic in honors are common to all countries foolish enough to have them. In Britain the advance of democracy has made this difference that, when before a loyal subject had the satisfaction of feeling that whatever he paid for a knighthood or a peerage his money was at least going into the coffers of the King, or at any rate, into the pockets of one of his Majesty's favorites. Nowadays he has the much less romantic certainty that the price he pays is merely going to swell the campaign fund of the politicians who got the honor for him. He knows also that the price he pays under democracy is higher than kings were ever able to command.

BUSINESS MEN WHO GET TITLES DON'T BOTHER ABOUT LEGISLATION

The modern peerage of England is sometimes irreverently called the "beerage" on account of the number of brewers to be found in the gilded chamber. Ale and stout have placed both Bass and Guinness among the descendants of those who came over with William the Conqueror, who for numbers beat the Pilgrim Fathers hopelessly. Nor has whisky been neglected. Many a well known brand of Scotch could bear a noble coat of white label. Soap, shoe polish, ships and sausages all may ennoble a man if he only has made enough of them and out of them and is willing to display the right amount of interest in the governing party's campaign fund.

Critics are not inclined to question strictly the wisdom of leavening the mass of landowning reaction with successful men of affairs. But unfortunately the business men themselves set but the slightest store by their legislative duties in the House of Lords. They take their title, which rarely recalls the article with which they have made name and fortune, and either continue to add to their wealth or play at being Lord of the Manor in some countryside that knows them not.

It is difficult to call to mind a single instance of a commercial peer taking a very prominent part in the job of being the first of a line of heredity legislators. The excuse for the ennobling of commercial wealth on the ground that its great business minds are secured for the service of the State does not hold the water of experience. Such honors are usually bought, directly or indirectly a price is paid for them. It may be in the less questionable way of donating large sums of money to deserving charity or to the much less deserving object of the party funds. Energetic, glib tongued salesmen of honors have pussyfooted their way through English society ever since the beginning of honors and in modern times have offered a nice assortment of titles, varying from a knighthood to a peerage with a range of prices from a vote to $400,000 or $500,000.

Toward the close of the Coalition Government the scandal burst out once again. Public uproar became so clamorous that one recipient of a peerage who had been much criticized tactfully begged to be allowed to decline it. The price list in those days marked a knighthood at between $40,000 and $60,000, a baronetcy, for which James I sometimes could only get $700, at between $150,000 and $200,000 and peerages, of course, were even more.

CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT LATELY BECAUSE OF LLOYD GEORGE'S LIST

Those were the great days for the titled bootleggers. In deference to public demand an honor's list to-day has to give after each man's name some account of the way in which the recipient has distinguished hmself. In the list prepared by Lloyd George, which led to a complete inquiry into the traffic, an unhappy man was given a knighthood for his services to literature. He had written a book upon poultry farming, but he had also written a check. The case of a meat packer peer, who had transferred part of his business to South America in order to meet Chicago competition and escape paying British income tax also created a lot of stir.

The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry made a number of recommendations with a view to putting an end to the abuses discovered but, as it declared in its findings that the fact that a man had contributed largely to party funds should not bar him from receiving a title, shows that an end has not yet been made to the system.

Have You Passed The Rubicon?

If not do it in One of the Latest

Overland 92

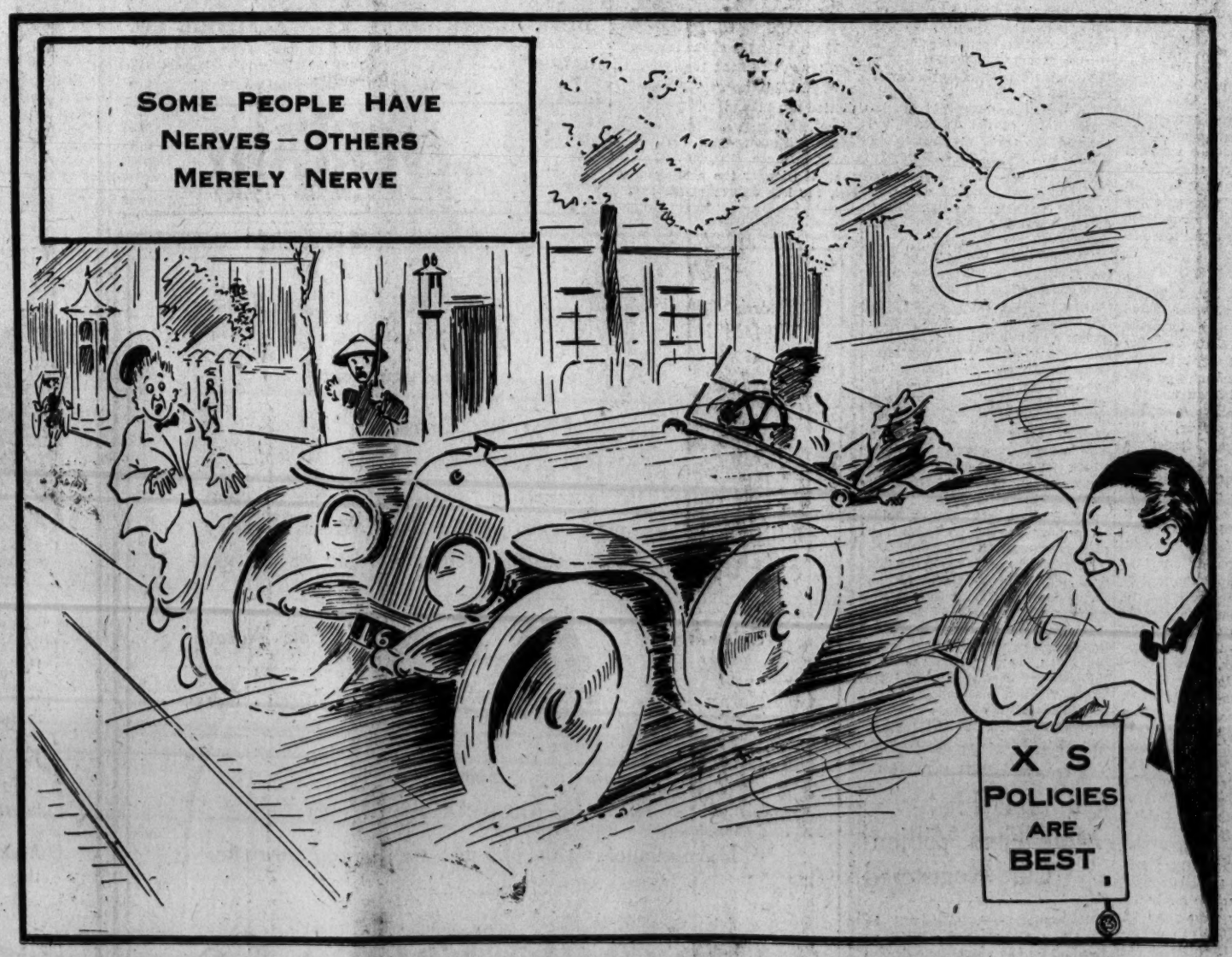
— Models —

We will be glad to Send Prospects Round in one.

The very latest Models have Just arrived

Central Garage

9 Hongkong Road Tel. C. 6002



Fashion Section

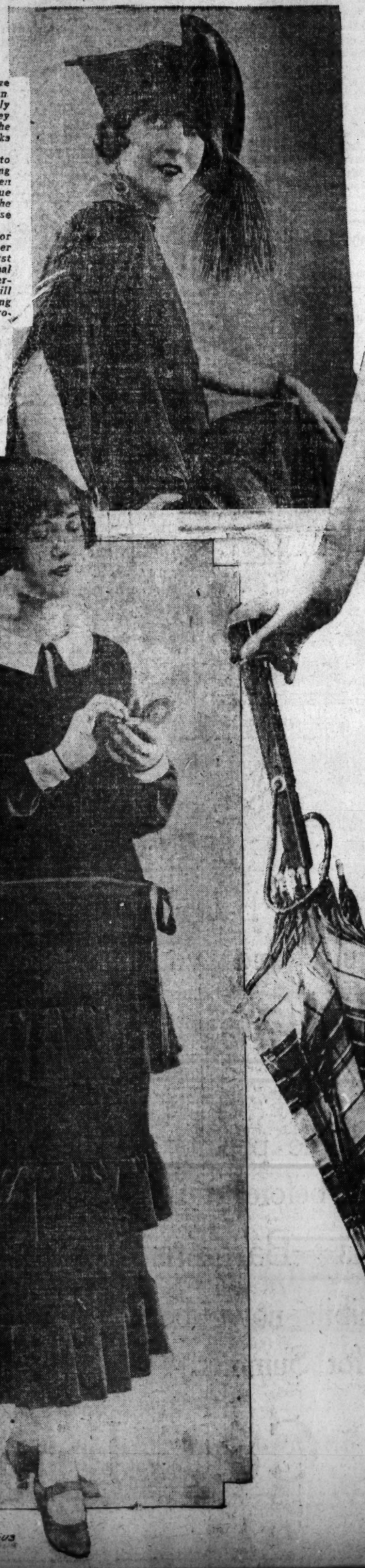
大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

Of Interest to Women

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924

Variety in Straight Lines



WHEN one stops to analyze the basic lines of a gown one fact becames conspicuously evident. Straight lines! They are the true keynote to the lovely and becoming frocks which grace the new season.

Fashion has allowed them to dominate the mode for a long while And because women are anxious to keep this vogue alive, new styles show the original lines of the chemise silhouette

Banded, ruffled, pleated or paneled, there are any number of trimmings which at first seem to disguise the original line. But still the latter persists. And very likely it will remain, showing new trimming variations as the season progresses.

WE ruffle our frocks. We pleat the panels. Or we band the bodice. But the original foundation line remains the same. It is the straight silhouette from which an infinite variety of styles can be developed.

One sees in the large illustration a charming example of the straight line frock transformed into a sports model. This is really a two-piece affair, belted across the bodice with a wide strip of the skirt flannel. From shoulder line to hem, the lines of the chemise frock are evident. Yet one is conscious of an entirely new sports style in this interesting model.

A string tie enriches the neckline like a collar, matching both girdle and skirt in hue. Any two harmonious colors of sports flannel can be used to develop this frock One sees such lovely combinations as coral and gray, jade and white, lemon and cream or shades of blue and violet

True to the original straight line is the clever little frock which proves the popularity of ruffles. Fine accordion pleats are pressed into the silk, an innovation which was achieved to maintain the clinging line There is a narrow string girdle of plain silk matching the sleeves. At intervals on the skirt the plain silk is ruffled into a trimming which accents a delightfully youthful appearance. Only a simple collar and cuffs of light, contrasting silk are added to this dainty frock as finishing touches.

There is marked elegance in the simple lines of the satin crepe gown which floats finely pleated panels from a low waistline. Especially designed for the more mature figure, this gown shows splendid features. It has, for instance, the long, graduated collar which opens to reveal a pleated vest. One slender length of ribbon falls from the low neckline and terminates in a pendant at a point a little below the girdle

Silk moire is responsible for the lustrous surface of another chemise frock. Without its unusual girdle, which falls into side pockets where the buttons are left unlooped, the frock would be simplicity itself. It boasts a panel of pleats set into the skirt to give added fulness—one of fashion's newest edicts.

The plainer the frock, the more picture value does its accompanying hat demand. It is as if the extravagant lines of the hat served as a balancing note. Drenched ostrich winds its way across the moulded brim of this milan hat, spraying into a graceful pompon at one side.

Drawing by C. J. Reinus

Ideas That Add Grace And Charm

Since the bobbed head is everywhere in evidence, bandeaus are more and more in evidence, and grow more enveloping, as it were. A head which is coiffed simply, or fluffily about the face, with hair drawn to the back and arranged, has a mold upon which to rest, or around which to circle, a slender line of leaves, rhinestones, pearls or whatever.

But the bobbed or shingled head that touches the top note of chic in sports clothes has a problem in dressing for formal evening. Therefore the bandeau that translates a tomboy into a debutante.

It is shown in a number of materials and designs. There is a line of silver or gold, or tinted leaves, on a silk-covered wire, to be worn around the head, be the hair short and fluffy or long and formally dressed. There are lovely bandeaus of this sort. One that is likely to be seen in many variants is of ivy leaves of pink velvet, the edges outlined with silver dust, the stems and veins of silver threads. Some of the handsomest bandeaus appear to be replicas of the tiaras that have distinguished women of fashion for lo, these many seasons, and are truly regal in character. Others, cleverly contrived of silver or gold tissue and semi-precious stones, are wide and soft, some in turban style, and are guaranteed to make the most hoydenish head appear comme il faut.

The craze for scarfs of every description and for every possible occasion is evident in the display which is one of the distinguishing features in all of the shops, from the most exclusive to the most inclusive.

The collection is kaleidoscopic, entertaining and eye-wearying. The lovely chiffons and silks, that come in after the soft woolen scarfs of white and warm colors, are shown in printed patterns in pastel shades, and the silk scarfs in printed designs. Floral, Batik, Persian, Japanese, Chinese, Egyptian are most attractive. But many novelties are being constantly added, and they are of the most striking character.

There are the bizarre kerchiefs like those worn by the Spanish gypsies; patterns in sharp black and white; striped bandana effects; Roman stripes and colors; Paisley and India prints. An entirely new scarf is one of knitted silk in narrow stripes, combining several harmonising colors. Each stripe is knitted or woven in a fancy, figured pattern, and the ends of the scarf ae finished with a fringe of silk floss.

The lace scarfs, most of them in Spanish or shadow lace, dyed in soft shades of yellow, blue, violet, rose and in white or black, are still popular, but their glory is somewhat dimmed by these gay things more lately received.

New ideas for decorating and furnishing the boudoir and for adding to the dressing table fittings are always interesting. Not so invariably are they practical. A charming thing recently brought from Paris is something unique in boudoir lamps. It is a dressed doll, in Dresden china, her bodice and coiffure very fancy and quaint. Her frock is extremely bouffant, the wide skirt formed of rose-colored seashells over a framework of silk. This shades a little frosted electric bulb, and in the lady's hand is another bulb, smaller still, rose-tinted.

Shells, colored an aquamarine, are used, for another of these pretty lamps, but the most decorative ornament and the most flattering light is that in rose color.

On another comb to be worn at the back or the side of the coiled hair the feather is attached to spread at each side, ends drooping. Another is a fanshaped, exceedingly fine aigrette. Still another fancy touch for evening coiffure is a saucy ruff of lace wired invisibly, in the form of a Spanish comb.

A decided eccentricity among the novelties in headgear is a sports hat, cloche shape, made of snakeskin. It has a slight roll at the brim edge and an ornament in the front, suggesting a helmet or some of Cleopatra's militant regalia. It is unique and has obvious advantages for motoring.

Tell This At Dinner

Sparks was arrested for causing a disturbance in the street, during which he struck a policeman and gave him a black eye.

He was promptly arrested and the next day he appeared before the Magistrate.

"What is your name?" asked his worship from the bench.

"Sparks," replied the prisoner.

"And your occupation?"

"An electrician, sir."

"And what is he charged with?" asked the Magistrate, turning to the policeman.

"Battery, your worship," was the answer.

The Magistrate looked rather astonished, but nevertheless he commanded in stern tones:

"Officer, put this prisoner in a dry cell."

WINS UNIVERSITY BEAUTY PRIZE.

MRS VERNALEE BUMPO

Miss Vernalee Bumpo, of Urbana, Ill., has been adjudged the prettiest girl attending the University of Illinois, at Urbana. She was awarded first prize in a contest held by the students.

Sayings Of Mrs. Solomon

BY HELEN ROWLAND

Verily, verily, my Daughter, in her secret heart every woman chanteth this song:

Lo, by many men have I been found charming, and by a few men have I been loved.

But unto ONE man only am I the Perfect Woman.

Behold, I am the incarnation of his masculine Ideal, the dazzling vision of his dreams, the sweet, domestic Madonna of his reveries.

I am the Flawless Being, who never treadeth upon his prejudices and never getteth upon his nerves—the dainty "doll" who delighteth his eyes and whom he hath never beheld in kimono and cold-cream.

I am the Queen who can do no wrong.

I am the woman at whom he never findeth cause to LAUGH, and all of whose little follies and weaknesses are "cute" in his eyes.

Yea, I am the Paragon, beside whom all other women are but "seconds" and "also rans."

I am the soul-mate unto whom he longeth to bare his heart and confide all his secrets—the "little pal" who always "understands."

I am the woman of whom he will never grow TIRED!

I am the fragrance of all flowers, the ghost of all dead springs, the spirit of all poems, the vision of all his dear desires.

Yea, verily, I am the woman he "just missed-winning."

The woman he "ALMOST kissed."

The woman he "nearly married."

Lo, I am his MIGHT-HAVE BEEN! SELAH!

Small Hats Lead, But Larger Ones Are Prophesied

Large hats mingle with small ones in the new Paris collection, although the latter still dominate the showings of the French modistes. The proportion is about three small hats to one large, but it is noteworthy that wide brimmed models are gradually acquiring a more important position in the salons of the prominent milliners—Lewis, Lucie Hamar, Reboux, Talbot and Maria Guy.

Lewis, the man milliner of Paris, runs the entire gamut in his new models. The high Directoire shape, the ample regular straw, versions of the cloche with upturned brims and picot crowns, all distinguish the offerings of this designer. Satin ribbons, feathers, metal Valenciennes lace and Oriental ornaments are the most frequent trimming note.

Lucie Hamar retains a marked preference for the cloche despite a large attractive model of silver and pale green ribbon trimmed with flowers. Her small shapes are trimmed with velvet flowers, ribbons and foliage.

BLACK HATS FAVORED BY PARISIAN MODISTTS

Black is the favored color medium of Maria Guy, who features the Directoire shape and centers her trimmings at the back. Ribbons and flowers, notable roses with long, soft petals, are the principal methods of elaboration.

Black also predominates with Molyneux, whose small hats are developed in taffeta, hair cloth and straw and whose trimmings are ribbon and lace.

Rose Descat has varied the cloche by changing the shape of the crown to make it slightly squarer at the top. The ensemble effect is also featured by this milliner, who combines hat and scarf in a matching set. This manifestation of the scarf vogue in millinery has met with a quick response and is also extensively featured by Lewis, Tamar and Talbot.

Black and white effects are sponsored by Caroline Reboux, Jane Blanchot and Germaine. An outstanding model from the first of these is a high crowned toque of black satin ribbon with a wide flaring bow of the same material. A straw and black satin ribbon hat from Blanchot is distinguished by an incrustation of embroidered pink roses. Taffeta, satin and straw are the principal fabrics of the Germaine collection, which features wide divergent shapes. Cloche, toque Directoire and picture hats appear in this assemblage.

Oriental Millinery
(From Yokohama)
Just Received Spring and Summer Hats
— also —
Hats Made to Order
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Beltless Frocks And Shorter Skirts Distinguish New Mode

Panels And Tunics Cloak The Identity Of The Narrow Skirt—Silk Alpaca Is The Leading Fabric For Daytime Wear—Novel Evening Dresses Developed From Cotton Cretonne

Individuality outruns all classification, yet the mode in its most fanciful season insists on setting certain milestones to which, perhaps, future generations may point as evidences of the quaint costumes of 1924. The milestones are not easily marked this spring—save only the inevitable simple silhouette. There are so many suitable combinations of fabric and ornamentation, each recognised by the French couture, that every rule must be distinguished by pronounced exceptions. Yet out of the myriad styles of Paris there are certain themes which, if they are not invariable, at least predominate in the clothes for spring.

The peregrinations of the waistline have shown at least one consistency. Be it high, low or invisible—it is most often the last—the tendency is decidedly away from belt or girdle. Except for the apologetic semi-belt on the Jenny model there is not a trace of that once important means of ornamentation, and this trend, if not a positive rule, is definitely a characteristic of the new mode.

SKIRTS BECOME SHORTER HERE BUT LONGER THAN IN PARIS

Skirts are shorter. Paris has always been reluctant to return to the lengths of the pre-war period—mademoiselle was ever frugal—and the reign of the longer skirt has been as unpopular as it was temporary. On this side of the Atlantic it has not been in such acute disfavor and it has required the current season to witness a crystallisation of sentiment for the shorter skirt. Shorter, but not short as the Parisienne knows it—the average length varies from ten to twelve inches above the ground.

Pleats are an accepted fact in spring fashions—their vogue even extends to the line-adhering lingerie of the present season. A staunch expoment of this decorative note is Jeanne Lanvin, who emphasises every type of pleat. Her street dresses and tailored suits show skirts which are either entirely pleated or pleated only in panel effect. This designer makes a careful distinction in the width of the pleats, varying them according to the weight of the material. Silk skirts, as an example, are far more finely pleated than wool.

In street costumes showing blouse and skirt attached the pleated front panel of the skirt extends onto the blouse to a height which is slightly above the normal waist. The remaining portion of the skirt is usually mounted at a low line in order to interrupt the monotony of the straight around low waist. Short box jackets are worn with costumes of this type.

AN APRON TUNIC HUNG FROM A LOW WAISTLINE IN BACK

Neither panel, flounce nor tunic can be neglected in any narrative of the new mode. All are effectively manipulated to conceal the fact that last season's silhouette is still very much among those present. The Molyneux model—his interpretation of the straight one-piece dress—is a graceful illustration of the apron tunic which hangs from a low waistline in back, is cut very narrow in front and crosses the skirt well below the knees. There is a band of white crepe Marocain edging the bottom of the tunic flounce—a tiny piping of white where it joins the dress—and a narrower band outlining the neck and finishing the long, tightfitting sleeves at the wrist.

The Renee frock is an exemplification of the flounce, circular in this instance and set on at an exceptionally low waistline. Diamond shaped motifs of fine black braid run down the center front of the long bodice and cover the line which joins the flounce and dress. The same trimming appears on the reveres at the neck.

From Jenny comes an interesting combination of panels. The dress is a chemise, straight and narrow, and shows the line broken in the front by two narrow panels placed one above the other, in steplike formation. The neck is square, being outlined by a band of white crepe de Chine. At the left side, from the shoulder seam, this band is of the black alpaca, and it continues down the bodice to a low waistline where the narrow belt, coming from the right side, joins the band.

PRINTED COTTON CRETONNE NOW USED FOR EVENING GOWNS

The keynote to the fabric of the current mode is diversity. From the staple silks and woolens of the past to the most recent alpacas and novelty cloths the entire gamut is sounded. And the more fanciful the material the more modish the frock. The most unusual model, an evening gown by Philippe et Gaston, is chiefly distinguished by reason of its being developed in printed cotton cretonne. Crystal bugles and gold beads outline the pattern and fill in the white ground of the cretonne, giving a novel and pleasing effect. At the right side the skirt shows a full godet, which adds a flare to an otherwise extremely straight one-piece dress.

No commentary on the essential fabrics of dress can be completed without mention of silk alpaca, the outstanding cloth of the season. It is used by Jenny in black—which is most fashionable for spring—in a chemise model. It is used by Patou, by Lanvin and Worth—indeed by every designer of note on the Continent, and its suppleness and adaptability augur well for an extended sojourn in the ranks of the fashionables.

Low Waistline Vies With Directoire In New Paris Models

The nomad waistline, always a divertisement for the French couturier, has wandered further afield than is its wont in this season of the simple silhouette. Indeed, its journeyings in some instances have entirely effaced it from the costume. Yet, on one point all Paris is in accord—the waistline cannot be au naturel.

The higher line boasts an imposing list of sponsors. There is Jeanne Hallee, who has sounded the Directoire theme in her frocks—her models feature various treatments of the high waist, including some rather bizarre effects. On one frock the waist is high on one side and low on the other—another dress shows a high line in front and an extremely low one in back. Martial et Armand have also succumbed to the appeal of the Directoire—theirs is a waistline typical of that period, almost unnoticeable at the back and markedly high in front. This effect is achieved through the adroit manipulation of embroidery, cut bands and drapery. Cheruit, whose slim silhouette and short skirts require only the merest suggestion at the waist, has moved the line perceptibly higher than on her models of last season.

NO WAISTLINE IS SEEN IN LATEST SPORTS CLOTHES

Jenny, favoring the long tunic closely fitted over narrow slips which are double and triple tiered at the bottom, frequently avoids even the slightest insinuation of a waist. What waistlines her collection include are exaggeratedly low. The sports clothes and street dresses of Philippe et Gaston are straight and tubular—there is no faint indication of a waistline. The straight Renee silhouette has a flaring line at the hem and is often uite devoid of any indentation at the waist.

The Patou line is low and accented both in front and back, principally by means of belts which are of the same material as the dress. The Oriental models of Lanvin adhere religiously to the straight silhouette and the extremely low waist, introducing an occasional gathered flounce or apron. The two Madeleines, always liberal in their interpretations of the mode, show both high and low line, but the long waists are a decided majority. The high line is featured only on bolero effects.

Other notable partisans of the long, low waist are Doeuinet, Drecoll and Doucet, the last emphasising the fact by drawing the line tightly below the hips and then causing it to flare toward the bottom.

From all of which it is evident that the waistline is entirely a matter for individual taste and that the choice should be governed by the figure of the wearer. On only two issues is Fashion still dogmatic—the waistline when present should be distinctly more marked at the front and either invisible or nearly so in the back—and it must never, never rise or descend to its normal sphere.

Good Taste In Dressing

Only young girls should wear short chains

Chains and earrings make a most fascinating subject, one that has, perhaps, even more possibilities than rings. For a wisely selected chain will often do more for a dress than all the trimming in the world.

There are, however, certain general rules to be observed in the use of jewlery. In the first place it is always necessary to use restraint in ornaments. A single beautiful rose in a lovely, slim vase, placed against an appropriate background, is much more simple and effective than dozens of flowers used indiscriminately. By this same token, one fitting piece of jewelry is more striking than several ordinary ornaments.

In the second place, there is the question of color to be considered. The distinctly blond type of woman can be completely "snuffed out" by too brilliant colors. For this reason she should choose pale shades in jewelry. Stones like the aquamarine, opal, moonstone and pearl should suit her excellently, while the glowing brunette can revel in the rich colors of the ruby, sapphire and emerald. This is an important rule that should not be overlooked except in the unusual case where a woman has learned by actual experiments that she can take certain liberties.

In the matter of chains—the mature woman, particularly if she be stout, should always wear long chains. It has even been said that only young girls should ever wear the short chains that fit quite snugly about the neck. Certainly only the woman whose neck is slender should ever wear short-length necklaces.

The frock, too, should be taken into consideration when selecting a chain. Beads or necklaces should not be worn with a figured material of a variety of colors, for this extra ornament only tends to add confusion to the already complicated color scheme. The one exception to this is when the dominant color can be brought out or emphasised by the use of a string of beads of that color. Occasionally, with a figured material of faint shades, a black ribbon sautoir will prove a good contrast. There is even one famous French costumer who claims that no gown is complete without a touch of black either in the trimming or in some piece of jewelry.

Certain strings of beads offer wonderful opportunities. A plainly made dress of smooth black satin need have no other trimming than a necklace of cool green jade. And carrings to match would literally make the costume. An amber necklace is exceedingly effective with brown. With most of the more definite shades of green, you could find no prettier jewelry than pearls, while a tailored white blouse is frequently enhanced by a well-chosen black brooch.

I know one woman whose wardrobe was limited to one plain, but smartly made black satin afternoon dress. By the simple means of buying a number of inexpensive but good-looking chains with earrings to match, she felt quite different in each of the combinations, and was not at all discontented with her slender wardrobe.

Of course, with earrings, there are again certain principles to be observed. A round face should be complemented with long earrings; while the narrow or oval countenance looks better with hoop earrings. The woman whose neck is short should never wear any earrings but those that fit close against the lobe of her ear.

Dorothy Stole

Tuesday—"A Hat for Every Occasion"

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Spring Openings In Paris

The eager curiosity of the Parisien and the anticipations of the foreign buyers are gratified at last, now that the closely-guarded creations of the last two months stand revealed.

The well known "couturiers" showed their collections at the commencement of the month. "La Grande Semaine" drawing the usual cosmopolitan assemblies. This season shows the growth of some of the smaller houses. Many of them are displaying clothes absolutely original and exclusive to themselves.

There is a tendency among dress designers to seek their inspiration from the early nineteenth century costumes. The new play at the Theatre Cora Laparcerie, "Plus que Reine," has one scene showing the crowning of Josephine, and giving a realistic representation of the dresses of that period, and it is noticeable that in the smaller details of ornamentation especially, dress designers have adopted ideas from that epoch.

GENERAL FEATURES

As usual there are many general characteristics as regards contour, materials and ornamentation. The straight waistless silhouette is the predominating favorite for the spring. This, however, is modified or accentuated according to the house, Callot Soeurs being one of the few that are not adhering to it strictly.

Skirts are a little shorter with straight backs and tiered or flounced fronts. The pleated skirt has been revived. Doucet, Charnel and Molyneux are exhibiting examples of this, while Linker goes still farther and has invented the famous divided skirt, which is ideal for sports wear.

The short coat, neat and tailor-made, is shown everywhere, this usually forming a part of the "trois pieces" which Paris has recognised as the most practical combination for the spring. It is a more complete whole than the tailored suit and odd blouses, and is well described by Patou as an "ensemble."

Two of the newest fabrics shown are Kasha, this being used by Lanvin in several of her models; and "Eccossais natte" which has the colors and designs of a well-known Scotch plaid. Beer has chosen plaids which add a note of originality to his collection. Neat little suits in black satin with touches of Indian red and turned-down Byron collars, worn with a small black "cloche" having an up-turned brim and bright red buckle are being made into attractive outfits.

ACCESSORIES

It is in ornamentation that the greatest variety of details appears. Doucet, Callot Soeurs and Steines are favoring ostrich trimming. Steines shows a gown of white satin with an underskirt of silver lace and half belt of this trimming in cerise.

Collars and cuffs remain simple, and are made in georgette, leather and kid, often with pockets to match. Callot Soeurs are using jabots of lawn on their skirts and are placing lace in unusual corners.

For sports wear tricot and suede jersey cloth are to be worn. White serge striped with yellow is being used for Riviera suits, Callot Soeurs having obtained many striking effects by their clever arrangements of stripes. They are employing striped materials for spring suits with large triangular capes, and a crossing of stripes around the the waist line and across the sleeves. It was noticed that these unusual complications of line attracted attention throughout their salons.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

To view the collection of Callot Soeurs is a dazzling experience. They have realised the value of a setting and their salons form an ideal back-ground. One is impressed by the quietness and good taste of one's surroundings. Their genius for color is remarkable; they are daring but always artistic and have not hesitated to use strong tones together. One dance frock is made entirely of bright green and blue tulle, while a dinner gown is carried out in purple and cerise.

In their evening gowns they are unlike any other house in town. They have disdained fashion's latest whim and created light flimsy gowns with butterfly effects, small tight bodices with full flowing skirts which seem to be made of endless lengths of tulle. Their gowns give an atmosphere of freedom, something elusive and fairy-like. This house has even created the winged effect by placing a rectangular piece of lace across the shoulders, which is caught up at each wrist. Their collection is decidedly Parisien and unique in style.

Worth's collection is marked by his usual excellent workmanship, and the quietness and dignity of his style. His clothes are always "distingues" and practical and are drawing a large crowd of foreign buyers.

Lanvin is showing picturesque "robes de style" and charming clothes which have a youth and gayety about them which is characteristic of this house.

"Yes, we have no bananas" has been the inspiration of the noticeable dress "chez Patou," a model made in the new shade of bright banana yellow. Patou is also using a green with a grayish tinge which has an attractive appearance.

The increasing strictness with which copyists are treated has resulted in more originality than has been seen in Paris for several years, and this favorable result is greatly appreciated by buyers who seek fresh ideas for their own countries.

Alpaca Frock

Navy blue alpaca is used for this frock. The pleated panels are of beige crepe de chine. The girdle of navy blue is tied in a bow at the side, with the ends falling below the skirt.

Secrets Of Health

BY CHARLES A. L. REED, M.D.
Former President of the American Medical Association

Have you ever noticed that when you are tired you are much disposed to do the very thing that you ought not to do?

The first remedy under the circumstances is rest and next is food.

But what do you do—"you" being the average American citizen?

To begin with, you start the day with food, as you ought to do.

But you generally take with it a stimulant in the form of caffein, which you get alike in coffee and tea and which has no food value. It is simply a whip and lash that adds a lot of beats per minute to your heart. We, as a race, have become so largely caffeinised that we take this condition of morning stimulation to be normal.

But for every action there is a contrary and equal reaction, and this natural law holds with respect to the action of the heart as it does with respect to any other action.

The result is that you experience an earlier fatigue than would otherwise be experienced.

Then what do you do?

Take some more.

If not tea or coffee, then possibly some form of alcohol—if you can get it.

This was precisely the philosophy underlying the old time habit when at ten o'clock in the morning or a little later, there was a general rush for beer.

There was also a too general disregard of the fact that, while a little alcohol is a stimulant, too much alcohol is a depressant.

Arctic explorers and the trainers of prize fighters prefer caffein to alcohol as a stimulant.

Workmen will do more work if they are provided with a little sugar to eat while working.

It has been found in both military and civil experience that endurance is better maintained and fatigue more promptly overcome by taking a little sugar than by taking either caffein or alcohol, and it has been estimated that a chief element in the reputed sustaining qualities of both coffee and tea is the sugar that is taken with them.

Fats of all sorts, butter fat, other animal fats and vegetable fats in the order named, when available, are also of extreme value in speedily overcoming fatigue.

But there is one remedy for fatigue that must always stand first—rest.

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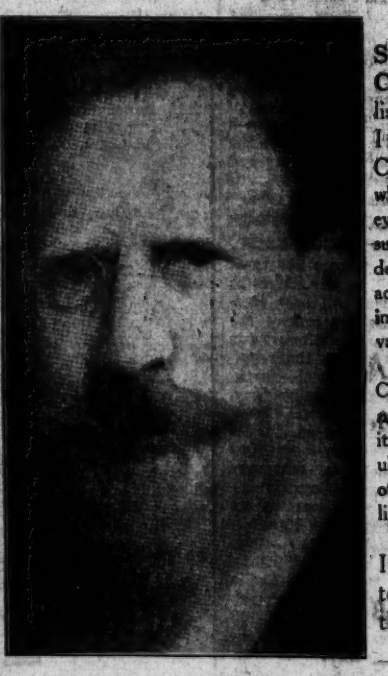

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Apron Motif Remains Popular, Though With Many Variations

The Flounce Cut Circular In Front And Straight In Back Another Interesting Detail—It May Be Pointed Or Cascade At One Side

The artistic manipulation of the involved details of dress has entirely dissipated the early disappointment over the unchanged silhouette. Superlatives may be unblushingly employed in describing the splendid philanderings of the new mode. Pleat, flounce and tunic are the rungs on which the Paris designer ascends the heights.

Chanel was one of the first houses to show the apron-like tunic several seasons ago. She has continued to feature the idea and her present collection contains many lovely dresses in this style. The apron motif allows many variations—it may be shaped, round, pointed or elongated with the fullness at the sides, or it may be pleated. The old-fashioned apron style with narrow tie strings that knot at the back is an ancient theme which has been rejuvenated.

The most conspicuous note in the collection of Patou is his variegated use of pleats. These are used in every conceivable manner on street dresses, suits and coats and on afternoon and restaurant frocks. There are side pleats in all widths, from one-quarter of an inch to two sizes, knife pleats and tiny tucks. Their uses are as varied as their character.

His tailored street dresses show box pleats an inch in width down the back from shoulder to hem. Two very interesting wodels of this type are Promenade Matinale, developed in black and white checked plaid alpaca, and Reine Marguerite, a model of beige serge. Both models have surplice front closings, long tight-fitting sleeves and hang very straight.

Sports dresses of crepe de Chine show tiny tucks running the entire length of the dress, front and back. Others show side pleats and drawn thread designs in combination.

The flounce, a very important elaboration of the spring mode, is the outstanding feature of an Agnes frock. It is circular and being confined to the front only, while the back hangs perfectly straight and is quite without the faintest suggestion of fullness. The model is developed in navy blue alpaca and is in robe manteau style with surplice closing. The shawl collar is formed of three frills of white lace. The sleeves are seven-eighths long and have a cuff trimming consisting of narrow white pipings—protruding from underearth them are puff sleeves of white linen. The buttons down the left side are of black bone.

Another striking use of the flounce by Anges is exemplified in a black cire satin and white Georgette crepe dress, the shirt of which is satin with a three-tiered flounce across the front, while the bodice is of white Georgette crepe embroidered in tiny flowers of high colors. A jacket of black satin, also cire, which accompanies this frock, is slashed at the sides from hipline to waist and edged with bright green silk.

The apron effect, pleated, shirred or tucked, plays an important part in afternoon and evening dresses. Flowing side panels are also minutely pleated. Dresses with this ornamentation are developed in soft materials such as plain crepes, lace and printed Georgette and crepe de Chines in Persian and East Indian designs.

The Rhyming Optimist

BY ALINE MICHAELIS

His Reward.

Do not write in slowing phrases
of the learning that he had, do
not touch in tender praises on
his nature, sweet and glad.
Though he went the wide world
over, saw Earth's beauty and de-
light, passed from tropics, happy
rover, to the chin of Polar night;
though he knew each land and
nation, north and south or east
and west, do not speak in your
oration of the knowledge he pos-
sessed. Learning is a mighty
power; wise men seek it all life
long, and to him it was a dower
vesting Earth in bloom and song.
But he would not have it vaunt-
ed, like a story to be told, for
fame was not what he wanted, or
the yellow gleam of gold. Could
you ask him for his pleasure,
there's but little he would tell,
save this one phrase he would
treasure: "All the children loved
him well."

CALLED ONE OF FIFTEEN PRETTIEST.

MISS FAYE MARTYN

Miss Faye Martyn, of Waterloo, Iowa, has been selected by Professor Ernest Linnencamp, internationally known painter, as one of the fifteen most beautiful women in America.

New Paris Styles Lavish Ingenuity On Ribbon Effects

Paris.—Embroidered ribbon as trimming for dresses and frocks is about the only suggestion of anything new in the spring fashion displays. There appears to have been no attempt on the part of dressmakers to effect any change from the straight silhouette or a break in the monotony of general lines.

The ingenuity of the masters of style, however, has been boundless in the manner of trimming to which the ribbon has been adapted. National emblems, festoons, geometrical designs, monograms, Egyptian, Bulgarian, Rumanian and French characters have been embroidered upon ribbons of all shades and colors, most of it very narrow, which adorn the models of the 1924 spring season.

The majority of the street costumes have pleated skirts, usually with attached blouses and short box jackets. Kasha is the leading fabric in day dresses worn with long coats.

As to trimmings, besides embroidered ribbon most of the designs seem to be a collection of multi-color buttons. All manner of frocks have their ornamentation in rows of white china buttons and a new embroidery is to be noted, made of tiny colored buttons.

Pastel blue appears to be the predominant color, often combined in embroideries with black and white. Red and black is also another favored combination on white.

An outstanding note is the consistency with which the full movement is given even to the straightest, most closely fitting skirt by superimposed flying panels, usually pleated, or by large sash effects on one side or both.

Evening dresses are often beaded, and the idea of button trimming is frequently carried out in rows of pearls outlining belts and panels. Some evening dresses are lovely affairs of lame, embroidered or combined with a new fishnet trimming made of fine beads or silver thread. Others are of satin, often enveloped in lace or tulle.

A CLEAR SKIN! THE OLD ONE REMOVED.

Women may now have their skin beautified without going to the expense of costly treatment, mud-baths and so on, by a simple home preparation which removes the roughened scaly exterior, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. So many facial remedies are in common use to-day that it is generally a matter of luck finding the right compound. Women cannot afford to "take chances" with their complexions. Only the purest ingredients should ever be applied to the face, as incalculable harm can be done by the use of cheap cosmetics. Mercolized wax is obtained at all chemists, and not only is it the safest and purest, but the most beneficial of toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. It positively does not encourage the growth of hair on the face, and can be used habitually with every confidence. It is compounded on an entirely new principle which takes away from instead of adding to the skin, and in this way produces a youthful, fresh complexion that is a joy to behold. It is pleasant to use, and quite inexpensive. Ask for mercolized wax and accept no substitute. Give your skin the care and consideration it deserves and requires, which can only be done by using this preparation.

City Paris
DEARY STOCKTON & O'FARRELL TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 4300
ESTABLISHED IN 1850

For The Races

Stunning Three-piece Costumes and Sports Clothes.

Smart Top Coats in Tweeds and Mixtures.

Separate Skirts and Sweaters.

Afternoon, Dinner and Evening Clothes that are distinctive, at attractive prices.

Summer frocks in voiles, crepes, Tub Silks, Georgette Crepes and Linens.

Millinery, Hosiery and Perfumes, including Caron's Narcisse Noir.

Madame Helena Rubinstein's Famous Beauty Preparations.

All Merchandise imported direct from New York and Paris and selected with especial attention to the needs of the Far East.

Suite G—Second Floor

Astor House

Grand display of over 500

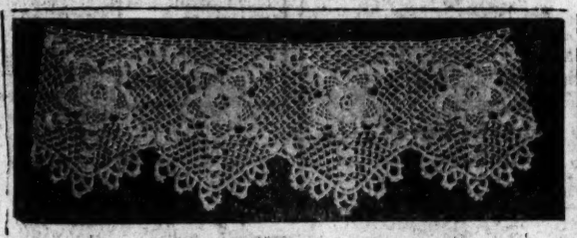
SMARTEST SPRING HATS

"Meadowbrooks, Gage, Westwood, etc."

Absolutely no two alike.

MODE ELITE

26 Broadway 42a Kiangse Road



T. K. CHANG
SWATOW, CHINA
Manufacturing Exporter
LACES AND EMBROIDERY
Irish Crochet Lace—A Speciality
Guaranteed made of No. 80 Coats Thread
Samples and Quotations Mailed upon Request
WHOLESALE ONLY

LAOU KIU CHWANG SILK CO.
P128 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 3169

Spring Silk Sale

we invite you to call and find out about the

Great Reductions

Silver Tissue in Rose Pink, Blue, Green and all Silver.

Embroidered Georgette in White and Blue suitable for Spring and Summer.

Embossed Silver Tissue in Blue, Pink, Green and White.

Printed Canton Crepe and Morrocain, 40 inches wide.

This Has Been Termed The Ice Age!

As in former years the periods were written down by the wholesale use of certain articles—the Stone Age, Bronze Age, etc., so the present period is aptly called the Ice or Refrigeration Age.

Foods are now preserved in quantities by refrigeration for economy, health and comfort and Ice is no longer a luxury in the household but an absolute necessity for the satisfaction of the entire household.

The Ice compartment of your Refrigerator should be kept nearly filled with Ice. Never allow it to be less than one quarter full of Ice or better still never less than one-half full, the ice melts faster with less cooling effect when the supply is low. The temperature should be kept close to 40 F.

The secret of an economical and advantageous refrigerator lies in keeping the temperature uniformly low and keeping the inner walls scrupulously clean.

Also in using PURE 'CRYSTAL' ICE which has an age of experience in manufacture behind it. PURE, CLEAR and CRYSTAL and guaranteed full weight at your house.

No Agents, can only be ordered direct from:

Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.
Ezra Bldgs., 24 Nanking Road (Sunday and after office Phone N. 3259)

"WHITEAWAY'S" FOR MEN'S WEAR

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF SMART GOODS FOR THE RACES

NEWEST shapes in FOOTWEAR

Stable Companions:—
"VALUE" and "SOEASY"

Style No. 160. **Men's Brown Willow Calf Oxford.** A shoe of Satisfying Service.
Price $16.50 Pair

Style No. 176. **Men's Black Box Calf Oxford.** Pleasing smart toe. Well cut good fitting ankles.
Price $14.50 Pair

Style No. 1710 **Men's Selected Black Glace Kid Oxford.** Medium toe last ensuring perfect confort.
Price $14.50 Pair

Style No. 158. **Men's Brown Grain Calf Brogue Oxford.** Double Sole of dependable British Leather.
Price $17.50 Pair

Style No. 1761. **Men's Black Box Calf Oxford.** Medium toe, Comfortable full fitting last.
Price $14.50 Pair

Style No. W1. **Men's White Canvas Derby Oxford,** Leather Soles of Best British Oak tanned Leather.
Price $10.50 Pair

Our well known Standard line of **Gents Straw Hats,** a first rate quality Straw plait, made up by experts, a distinctive hat.
Price $3.95 each

Smart Neat Striped Shirts, made of fine quality cotton; a shirt to meet the approval of all. Price $4.50 each

The Ideal Trousers for the Races in White or Grey Union flannel, a good hard wearing material, tailored by experts in Men's Wear.

Price
Grey
$11.50
White
$12.50
each

A Shirt that will appeal to the well dressed man. Made of a particularly good striped cotton material, with one soft polo shape collar to match, neat pin stripes in all sizes.
Price $6.50 each

Genuine Panama Hats, An ideal hat for wear at the Races. Very light in weight, affording good protection from the sun.
Price $14.50 each

Correct Dress Shirts for evening wear, plain front, 2 stud holes a smart shirt for all formal occasions,
Price $6.50 each

WHITE NEGLIGE SHIRTS

FOR OFFICE OR MESS WEAR

A fine quality **White Cotton Shirt,** very light in weight and of smart appearance, just the shirt for present wear.
Price $5.50 each

The lastest 1924 creation in **Gent's Straw Boaters,** made of a thick straw plait, light in weight and very smart; a distinctive hat of first class quality, made with a rough edge.
Price $6.50

Complete new stock of smart Summer Shirts, in all new colours and designs, neat pin stripes are the prevailing fashion and we have shirts to satisfy the most critical with one soft collar to match.
$5.95 each

Something New in Shirts that will appeal to the discriminating buyer, made with silk fronts and cuffs and also one soft silk collar to match.
Price $7.50 and $6.95 each

Dress Shirts for the Race week dinners and dances of best quality long cloth.
Price $6.50 7.50 and 9.75 each

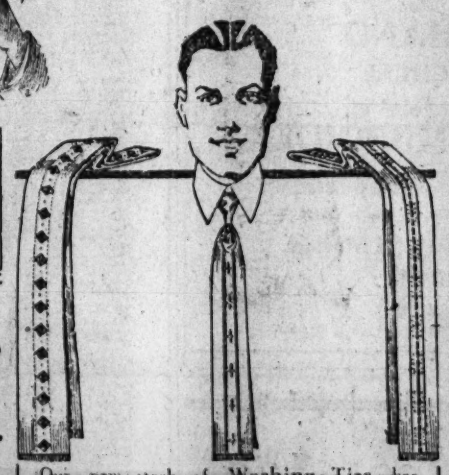
Super quality Straw hats, a triumph for the hat industry, made of the finest quality Pedal straw and smartly finished off. Price
$7.25, 7.95 each

Crepe Soled Tennis Shoe

White Canvas Uppers, Leather Inner Sole and Welts, Totally Eliminating.
All Draw from the Pure Crepe Rubber Soles
Price **$8.50** pair

Straw Hats for the Multitude
Something extra smart and within reach of all pockets, made with the latest smart rough edge and finshed off as our better class hats.
Price $4.75 each

White **Egyptian Cotton Shirts,** these are too well known for their wearing propensities to write further about. All sizes in stock.
Price **$6.50** each

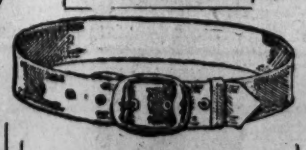


Our new stock of **Washing Ties** has arrived from England and America and we have some very smart designs to offer you.
Price $1.00 each or 3 for $2.75

White Cashmere Socks in all wool
Price $1.25, 1.50, 1.65 ea.
Ribbed, $1.95
With smart clox. $1.95

Light weight Caps in smart designs and colourings.
Price $4.50 each

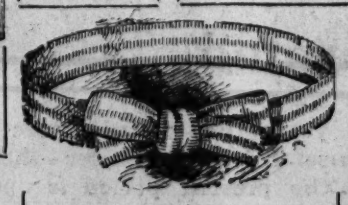
Smart shape straw hats, made of fine quality straw plait, all our Hats are British made and fitted with the "Bon Ton Ivy" Patent head fitting.
Price $5.50 each



White Cotton Washing Belts a marvel of value.
Price $1.25 each

White Webbing Belts, with adjustable buckles in two widths
1 in. Price $1.75 each
1½ in. Price $1.95 each

AERTEX CELLULAR DEPOT



Cash's Washing Bow Ties all smart designs and colourings.
Price 50 cts. each or 6 for $2.75

Live Lastic Belts, the belt that will conform to every movement of the body, in White and Palm beach.
Price **$1.95 each**

"Faulat Semi Stiff Collars" Made of pure Linen, always retaining their original smartness.
Price $1.00 ea.

NEWEST shapes in FOOTWEAR

Synonymous Terms:—
"VALUE" and "SOEASY"

Style No. 32. **Men's Brown Calf Derby Oxford.** Full round toe, Doubled Soles of Dependable quality,
Price $14.50 Pair

Style No. 161. **Men's Brown Willow Calf Derby Oxford.** Light weight, good wear resisting leather soles.
Price $16.50 Pair

Style No. 171. **Men's Best Quality Black Glace Kid Oxford.** The last word in Real Shoe Comfort.
Price $17.50 Pair

Style No. 5679. **Men's Brown Real Willow Calf Oxford.** Elegant medium pointed toe, They fit the foot.
Price $16.50 Pair.

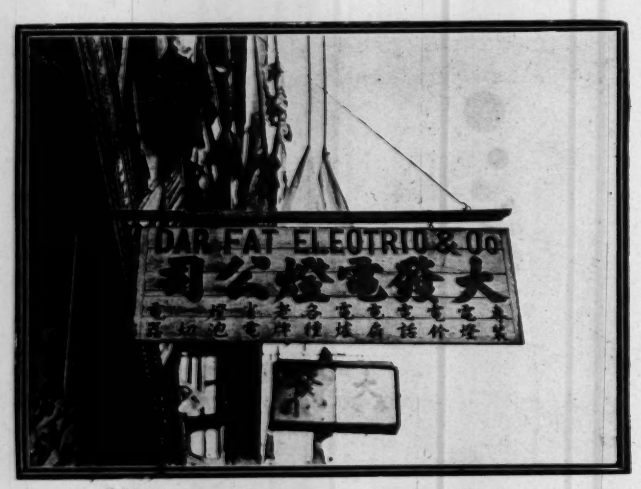
Style No. 177. **Men's Black Box Calf Blucher Oxford.** Comfortable Square toe giving perfect foot joy.
Price $17.50 Pair.

Style No. W2. **Men's White Canvas Oxfords Cut** on distinctive lines and finished with a dependable Leather Sole.
Price $10.50 Pair

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI
TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

Photos by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.



The Home Depends Upon Health

The Happiness of the Home depends upon the Health of the Husband. Insurance will protect you against loss of your present property, but Sanatogen will do much more. It will enable your husband to keep his health and earning powers, to improve his position, to get more and enjoy it more. SANATOGEN will strengthen his nerve and brain, giving him a splendid reserve of vitality and endurance.

Do not think that you cannot help your husband to success in his work. You can! If you see to it that he takes Sanatogen regularly. Buy Sanatogen to-day and let your husband take it with his meals for a few weeks. He will soon experience the beneficial effects and quickly recover all his old-time energy and joy of life.

More than 24,000 Physicians have enthusiastically recommended Sanatogen for its health-building and rejuvenating power.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Pictorial Section

The China Press.

日一初月四歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924. 號四月五歷陽

景風 PICTURESQUE CHINA 國中

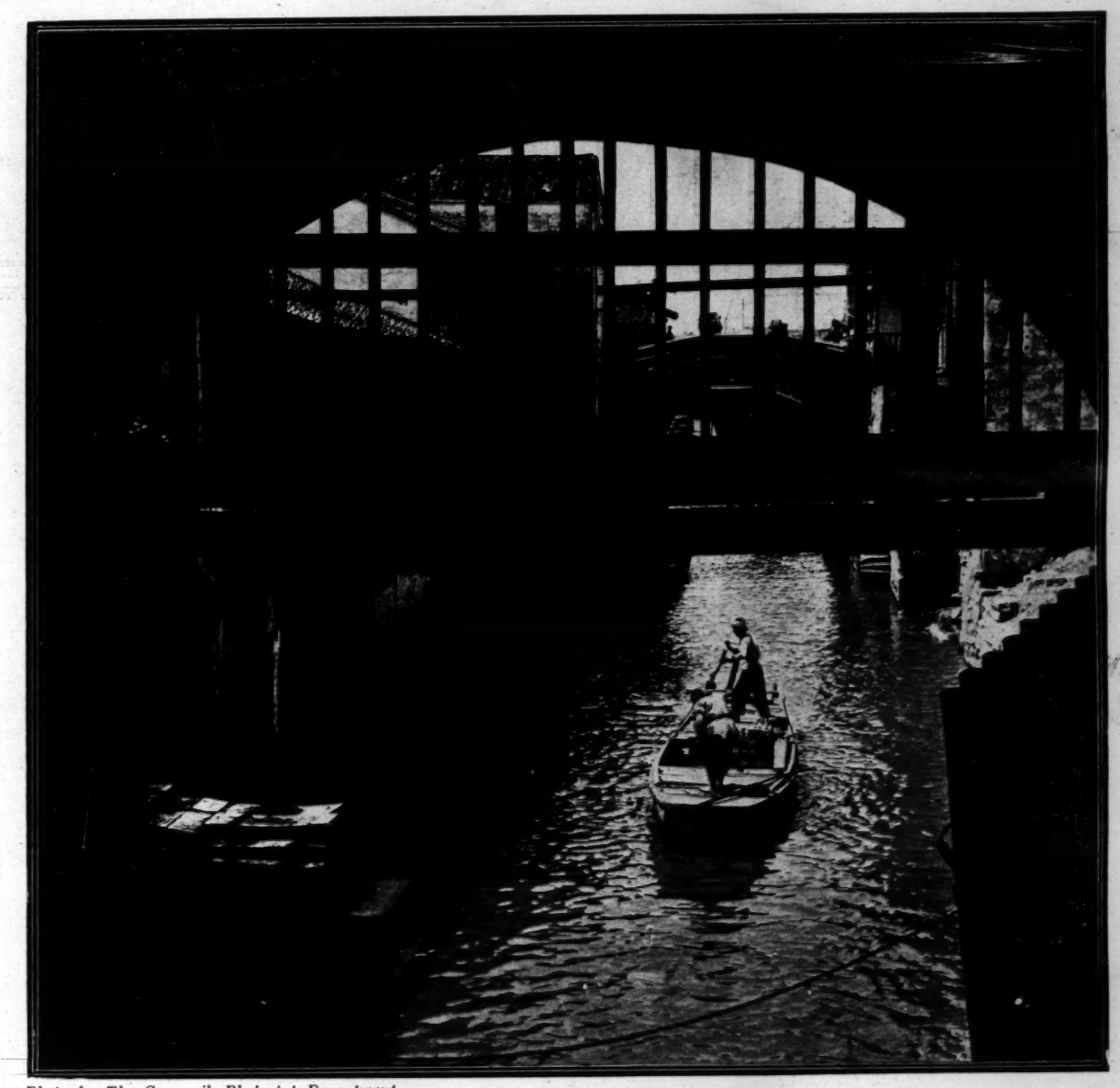
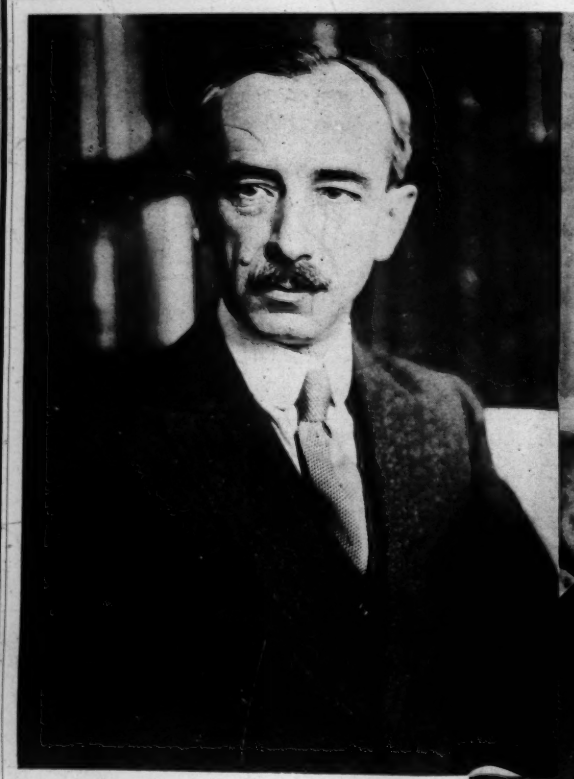


Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Department.

河之內城州蘇

A SUNSET ON ONE OF THE CANALS IN SOOCHOW.



MR. E. M. GULL.

Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. Mr. Gull was formerly a journalist, being on the editorial staff of the "North China Daily News." He has revealed conspicuous ability in his new sphere of work. In addition to his manifold duties, Mr. Gull finds time to conduct the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce, which was the recipient of well-deserved commendation at the recent annual general meeting of the Chamber.

英商會書記孟爾先生

MR. D. J. LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is Secretary to the American Chamber of Commerce and has been a resident of Shanghai for several years. He is an energetic and popular member of the American community here.

美商會書記魯意氏君

MRS. SAKURAGI.

Wife of Mr. Sakuragi, Manager of the S.M.R. and a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. — *Photo by Burr.*

南滿洲鐵路公司經理之夫人

MR. ALFRED E. SCHUMACHER.

Mr. Alfred E. Schumacher is Manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. Before coming to Shanghai a year ago, Mr. Schumacher was manager of the New York offices of the Bank. He has been with the Equitable Trust Company of New York since 1917. Mr. Schumacher is also a director of the American Chamber of Commerce, and a keen trooper of the American Troop, S.V.C.—*Photo by Matzene.*

大通銀行總經理許君

MR. H. W. FRICK.

A prominent young American banker of Shanghai who is leaving for America on May 10 by the s.s. President Cleveland for a four months' holiday. Mr. Frick, after having been in India as representative for the Equitable Trust Company of New York for two years, has been in Shanghai for several years as Assistant Manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation.—*Photo by Burr.*

大通銀行副經理弗立克君

BRIDAL VEILS FOR JUNE BRIDES

The bride will be at her loveliest, as befits her wedding-day, if her veil is arranged before a mirror, with careful reference to her type. Here is a creation in diaphanous white chiffon over satin. The tulle veil, held by a coronet of orange-blossoms, enhances the fragile beauty of a train of point de Gaze lace.

In this exquisite Russian head-dress, the veil is attached to a tulle cap, across the top of which is a separate rolled band of tulle loosely wound with a strand of pearls.

The old-fashioned custom of wearing the wedding veil over the face is charmingly revived in this head-dress for the modern bride. A tulle veil is laid over any available piece of beautiful old lace and held in place by a wreath of orange-blossoms.

An effect of exquisite simplicity results from a tulle veil attached to a wide band of the tulle wrapped closely about the head, partly shadowing the eyes, and a second band brought under the chin, with a circle of orange-blossoms laid over the two.

This arrangement relies for its charm upon the transparent cap of tulle wrapped closely to the lovely outline of the head. To it is attached a cluster of orange-blossoms and lilies, mounted on a comb and a long tulle veil spreading delightfully about a bertha of Brussels lace.

海上之彈子專家
EXPERT WIELDERS OF THE CUE.

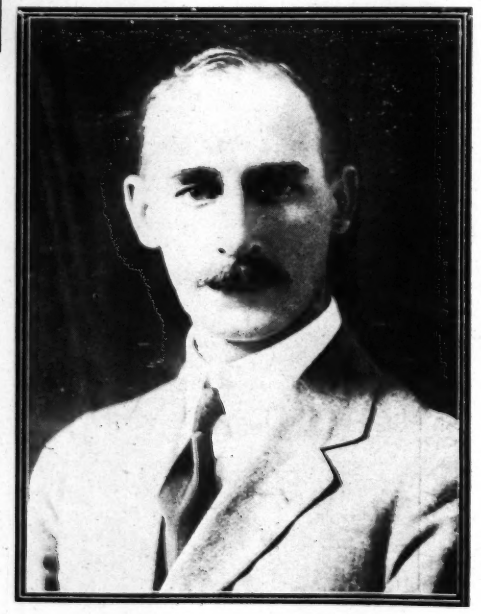
Not a little interest has been manifested, more especially among billiard votaries, in the visit to Shanghai of Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the celebrated ex-billiard champion, and his encounters with some of Shanghai's leading exponents of the game. Below are given photographs of Mr. Stevenson and some outstanding figures in the world of amateur billiards in Shanghai

CAPT. E. I. M. BARRETT.
君脫來排

MR. GORDON MORRISS.
君司立馬登戈

MR. H. W. STEVENSON.
君生文帝史

MR. C. W. PORTER.
君德包



MR. R. C. K. JOHNSON.
君翰生約

THE LATEST MOVIE "HONEYMOONERS" 犬之盛貢最中影電國美
Strongheart and Lady Jule, thoroughbred police dog mates of the movies and two of the most valuable canines in the world, in a scene from their latest vehicle, "The Love Master," a Laurence Trimble—Jane Murfin production.

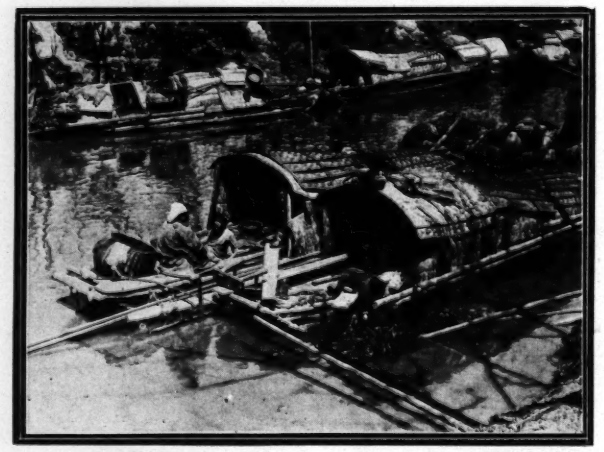
An interesting group of lusty youngsters of the McTyeire School for Young Boys. 圖稚幼塾女西中

A NASTY SPILL FOR THE MOVIES: 勢姿之下摔上馬從時影攝在司成界幾影電星明國美
John Bowers riding a fiery western mount for the screen version of Harold Bell Wright's "When A Man's A Man," filmed in Arizona by Principal Pictures, takes a bad fall for art's sake, and the still camera man was there to catch the scene but not the actor. Here's the result.

THE GODDESS OF CHARITY.
Drawn by Mr. Chien Whah-foo, a modern Chinese star comedian and Buddhistic artist, who has given a number of exhibitions at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Mr. Chien is a native of Kiangsu and is very popular in society not only for his geniality and generous temperament, but also for his public-spirited activities. Being keen and efficient, he spends his spare moments in painting the many "phases" of the Grand Buddha. A collection of his works is now being compiled which reveals the high standard he has attained in the art of painting. Mr. Chien is also well known in the theatrical world, being a star motion picture comedian and Director of the Quin Lun Film Company, Shanghai.
觀音菩薩佛像係錢化佛君錢作傑近最君佛化錢係像佛音觀
功及會年青于會覺展佛畫開作所其出
任主演導司公片影演兼編現處等林德

Lost in silent meditation while waiting for his master in Kalgan.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept.*

張家口之駱駝



Water-babies at play in their own backyard on Zi Kai Wei Creek, Shanghai.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept.*

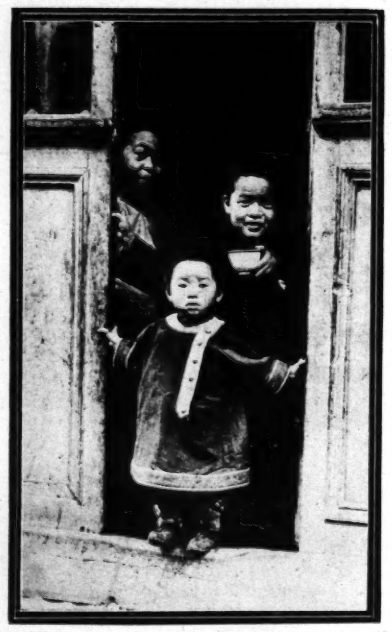
上海之日暉河

This Soochow Creek sewing woman scudded away from the camera, but smiled while doing it.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept.*

婦衣縫

A nun in one of the few temples of China which are conducted by women. Taken near Tangshan, North China.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept.*

唐山之尼僧



Kiddies—that's all. Found in one of the back streets in Hongkew.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Department.*

虹口後街之小孩

This fellow wouldn't lift his head, even for a photo. He is unloading cotton at the Bund in Hankow.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Department.*

漢口之苦力

The 5.15 from Tangshan to the suburbs.—*Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Department.*

唐山之牛車

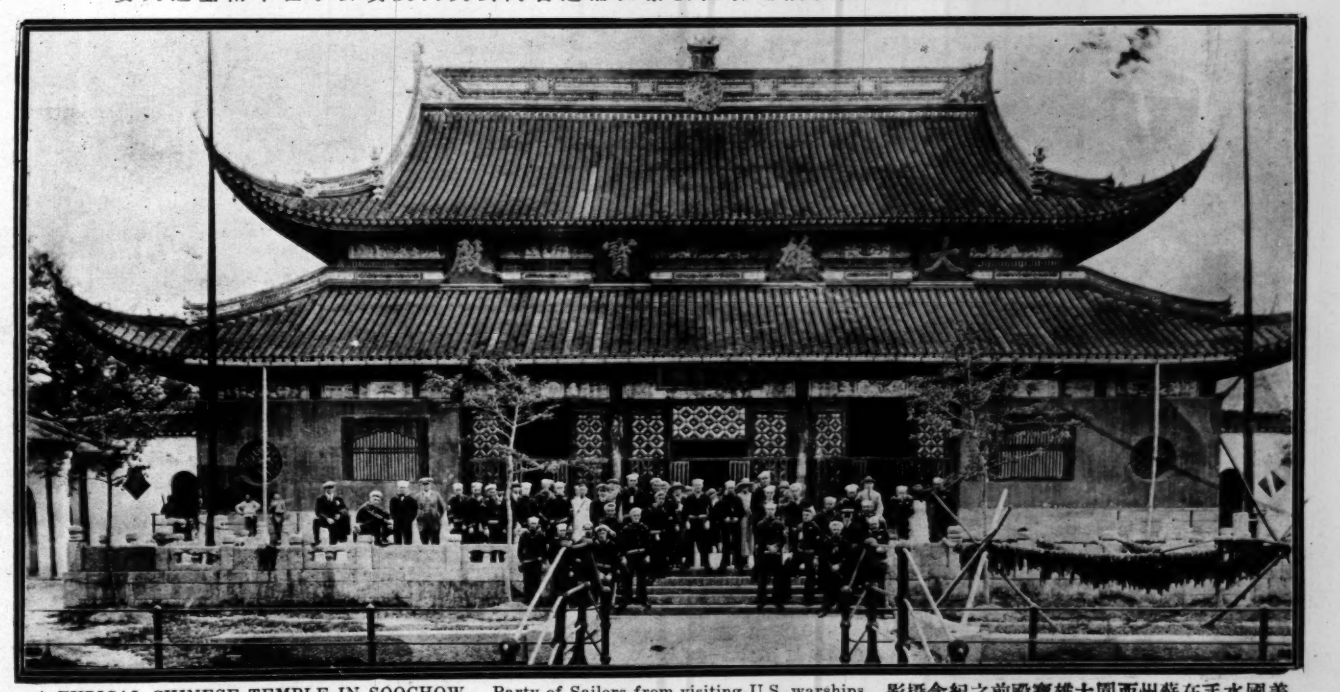
A BEAUTIFUL CHINESE GARDEN IN SOOCHOW. Excursion under auspices of Y.M.C.A.

美國水手遊覽蘇州之花園

Judge Milton D. Purdy, the new American Judge here, is gradually getting acquainted with his fellow-countrymen in Shanghai. This dinner was given to Judge Purdy, Mrs. Purdy, and Miss Purdy at the Carlton by the combined American bodies in Shanghai.

上海美國各團體歡迎新任按察使潘迪君同其夫人及女公子在卡爾登大宴

DINNER AT THE CARLTON TO JUDGE PURDY



A TYPICAL CHINESE TEMPLE IN SOOCHOW. Party of Sailors from visiting U.S. warships.

美國水手在蘇州西園大雄寶殿前之紀念攝影

Golf
Football
Rugby
Racing
Paper Hunting

China Press Sports

Hockey
Basketball
Billiards
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1924

MUD LARKS HAVE INNING AT KIANGWAN RACE TRACK

Heavy Going For Ponies In 107th Meeting Of The I.R.C.

DIVIDENDS "FAIR"

Payment Of $57 On Wild Fellow Only Return Of Note

The mud larks had their inning at Kiangwan yesterday, at the 107th meeting of the International Recreation Club, which was run off under very unfavorable circumstances underfoot and overhead. Recent rains had left portions of the track soft and spongy, and in the latter part of the afternoon a heavy mist interfered with visibility to some extent. There was a big crowd out, however, and all seemed to enjoy the sport.

The only dividends of note were one of $25.80 on Imperial Dragon in the sixth race; one of $42 on Friarsfield in the seventh race; one of $57.30 on Wild Fellow in the ninth event, and one of $37.40 on Green Chrysanthemum in the tenth race. Summaries:

1.—The Novices Race.—1¼ mile.
Yellow Dragon, Encarnacao 155—1
Hot Stuff, L. P. Ralph ..147—2
Roman Merlin, Charles ..153—3
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time—2:52 3-5.
For win, $9.20; place 1st $6.50, 2nd $34.60, 3rd $21.80.
Cash Sweep: 1st 41, 2nd 387, 3rd 136. Unplaced—239, 241, 35, 267, 527, 340, 104, 133 and 405.

2.—The Sprint Race.—Five furlongs.
Relationship, W. Hill ....153—1
Hakone, Knoll .....157—2
Speedy fellow, Quincey ..152—3
Won by ¾ length; 3 lengths. Time—1:17 2-5.
For win, $9.50; place 1st $6.50, 2nd $7.90, 3rd $10.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st 146, 2nd 363, 3rd 531. Unplaced—284, 462, 16, 194, 3, 491, 111, 339 and 147.

3.—The Merchants Cup. 1¼ mile.
Witty-fellow, A. N. Dallas 153—1
English Money, Halmovitch 145—2
Daddy Long Legs, Burkill 166—3
Won by 1½ lengths; 3 lengths. Time—2:55 3-5.
For win, $3.90; place 1st $6.50, 2nd $11.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st 335, 2nd 488, 3rd 25. Unplaced—136 and 518.

4.—The Open Steeplechase (A Handicap)—2 miles.
Boynafield, H. Maitland ..160—1
Exchequer Bill, Greig ....153—2
Battletree, Heinzerling ..150—3
Won by ¾ length; ½ length. Time—4:48 4-5.
For win, $15.30, place 1st $7.50, 2nd $7.70, 3rd $13.90.
Cash Sweep: 1st 19, 2nd 436, 3rd 196. Unplaced—178, 242, 504, 313, 151, and 265.

5.—The Eastern Plate, 1 mile.
Covellite, J. Liou .....157—1
Century Star, Patterson ..154—2
Golden Chrysanthemum, Heard 158—3
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths. Time—2:16 2-5.
For win, $8.00; places 1st $5.90 2nd $6.60.
Cash Sweep: 1st 97, 2nd 160, 3rd 33. Unplaced: 414 and 503.

6.—The Oakfield Cup, 1 mile.
Imperial Dragon, Patterson 155—1
Censorship, W. Hill ....152—2
Idol Eyes, Halmovitch ...155—3
Won by short head; 4 lengths. Time—2:13 4-5.
For win, $25.80; place 1st $6.20, 2nd $5.40, 3rd $7.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st 585, 2nd 496, 3rd 482. Unplaced—6, 591, 365, 520, 153.

7.—The Visitors Selling Plate, ¾ mile.
Friarsfield, Heard .....151—1
Kewiki, Knoll .....147—2
Love Star, Quincey .....138—3
Won by many lengths; 1½ lengths. Time—1:34 2-5.
For win, $42.00; place $12.90, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $11.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st 516, 2nd 66, 3rd 333. Unplaced—159, 62, 468, 285, 324, 237, 762, 607, 158, 810, 658, 736, 456, 743, 256, 43, 622, 87, 188, 257, 367, 431, 181, 688, 865.

8.—The May Handicap, 1¼ miles.
Robbery, C. R. Burkill ...163—1
Fiery Dragon, Encarnacao 149—2
Silver Spur, A. N. Dallas 157—3
Won by 3 lengths; many lengths. Time—2:48 4-5.
For win, $16.90; place 1st $7.70, 2nd $10.00, 3rd $6.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st 289, 2nd 514.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY BOMINO

A GOLF PLAY IN MANY ACTS
entitled
"SEVEN UP AND SIX TO PLAY"

THE PLAYERS

Ed. Himrod .....A heavy player.
Francis Schwyzer .....A long player.
Chamberlin .....A Challenger.
Westa .....A War Correspondent.

SCENE I.
Scene: A Bar.

Ed: Good morrow to thee Mister Chamberlin.
Chamberlin: 'Tis said that you and Schwyzer play at golf And play it passing well.
Ed: You've said a mouthful.
Chamberlin: Then I throw down the gauntlet and will play your best ball.
Ed: Nuf Sed!
Schwyzer: We'll play and damned be he that first cries hold enough.

CURTAIN
SCENE II

Scene: Kiangwan Golf Course.
Chamberlin: 'Tis past the hour and yet they have not come,
Westa: I fear me they have heard of thy great skill And so, perchance, they stay at home.
Chamberlin: The varlets!
Westa: Be not afeared. Tomorrow I will write An article, 'twill make their blood run cold.

CURTAIN
SCENE 3

Scene: At the telephone. (Next Morning).
Ed: Hello! Is that Schwyzer that I hear?
Schwyzer: It is, and hast thou seen the article In which one Westa has accused us Of fearing to meet Comrade Chamberlin?
Ed: I have and by the gods on Wednesday next We'll go to Kiangwan and play a game 'Twill make their every hair stand straight on end.
Schwyzer: Can do, O brother of the niblick skill,

CURTAIN
SCENE 4

Scene: The Golf Course. (Wednesday).
Chamberlin: Well met my merry men and now I play Your ball, your best ball, and I grin For Ed. and Schwyzer I am sure to win.
Ed: Lay on thou varlet.
Schwyzer: Let us sock 'em good!
Chamberlin: When we the eighteen holes have played, And I have won, 't is true that I shall be As vain as Peacock in her Motion Pictures— Take the first drive—your best ball will I play And win at every hole this happy day. (They play)

CURTAIN
SCENE 5

Scene: The Nineteenth Hole.
Chamberlin: Ah me; 'tis true the game of golf did ne'er Run true. I had our Westa by my side And yet ye humbled me in all my pride.
Ed: It was a famous victory.
Schwyzer: 'Twas. Tee Hee!
Westa: What was the final score for I must know To write a further article—but no- It cannot be. Just let me say—
Ed: We socked him SEVEN UP AND SIX TO PLAY! (As the curtain falls Chamberlin is seen making his exit with tears in his big brown eyes).

* * *

THE QUAINTS

Tomorrow night the Quaints will say "Good-Bye-Ee" in their own quaint style. At the present moment their program is as blank as the face of a cow. All you have to do is to turn up and then call for any old thing you like, and they will endeavor to give it. If you have a favorite song you simply yell for it, and it will be forthcoming. If there is a sketch that tickled your fancy you just have to shout the rest of the audience down and sure enough it will be played. If it is Baynton Power that you want in one of his perfectly delightful pianoforte numbers fill your lungs and make your voice carry across to the sunny side of the footlights and that accomplished musician will render Chopin or any other composer you desire.

* * *

The Quaints, collectively and individually, are all popular. It would be difficult to pick out anyone from "Bobby" Salisbury downwards—if there is a downwards, which I doubt—who is not as clever as he or she is versatile. They are a harmonious whole. They are "All for each and each for all." That is the secret of their wonderful success both here and elsewhere.

Last Thursday I met them all again at the Rotary tiffin, when they gave us as much enjoyment with their presence and numbers as the Rotary members gave them with their singing and good fellowship. One member sat on my left. She was tickled to death with the Rotarians. We talked as much as the entertainment, both material and intellectual, would allow and then we made a date for the same day at 6 p.m. Then I had the pleasure of drawing out of this modest young lady the story of her life for the benefit of my gentle readers.

* * *

I'll introduce you. Kindly readers—Miss Olive Turner, F.R.A.M. Miss Turner—Kindly readers. And now for the intimate stuff.

Miss Turner is a lady with dark hair and very appealing brown eyes. Those eyes are full of life. They betray every emotion. She is also the possessor of a deep speaking voice and yet she is not the contralto you would expect. She is soprano. Very much so.

(Continued on Page 2)

HENDERSON AND WEST WIN APRIL GOLF TROPHIES

Net Scores Of 65 And 66, In B And A Classes, Respectively, Are Best

The following is the result of the Medal competition, played for during April. Conditions 18 Holes A and B Classes:

A CLASS			
A. West	76	10	66
P. H. Cobb	78	8	70
H. E. Page	82	11	71
L. R. Wheen	85	14	71
J. L. Crompton	77	3	74
B CLASS			
A. Henderson	88	23	65
F. V. Chamberlin	83	16	67
W. Hay	82	15	67
W. S. Elliott	86	18	68
W. S. Bungey	86	18	68
W. G. Kinnear	87	18	69
W. Gater	92	20	72
N. L. Downs	93	19	74
S. A. Seth	99	23	76
W. Ortwin	97	21	76
A. Jessiman	105	23	82

MONTHLY CUP

The Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday-Sunday, May 10. 11 Conditions 18 Holes Medal, A and B Classes.

Competitors for the Monthly Cup may, if they wish, sign for a Ball and the winner of the Monthly Cup, if he has signed for a Ball will receive the total number of Balls signed for.

Should the Winner of the Cup not have signed for a Ball, they will be given for the best Card among those who have signed.

Tennis Stars May Make Game Business Venture

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, April 30.—Professional tennis on a large scale may be developed as the result of the controversy over the proposed disbarment of Tilden and other stars from the amateur contests.

With interest lagging somewhat in regard to mediocre pugilistic contests, Tex Rickard believes he might make tennis go as a real and popular sport and is considering making an offer that the stars would hesitate to refuse. He would stage the event in Madison Square Garden.

He has been unable to arrange the fight between Mr. Firpo and Mr. Wills as yet and Mr. Firpo has declared he will never again fight under Rickard's management. The latter's action in compelling him to fight when he did last summer lost him the decision, Mr. Firpo alleges.

It is not likely that any large fight will take place before Labour Day and it is doubtful if a money making bout can be arranged for that date.

Philadelphian Wins Title At Billiards

(Exclusive China Press)

Detroit, May 2.—Ralph Greenleaf of Philadelphia last night won the World's Pocket Billiards' championship by defeating Bennie Allen of Kansas City.

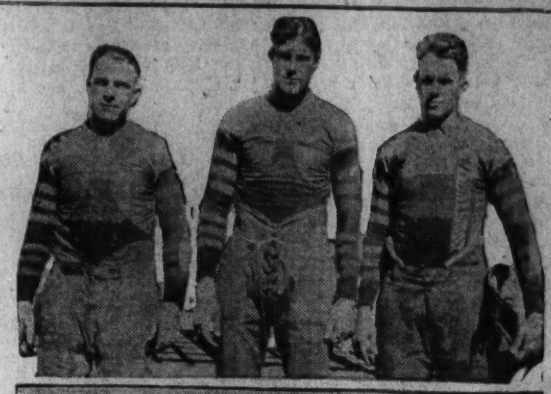
Riseley To Lead Davis Cup Players

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 2.—Mr. F. L. Riseley has been appointed non-playing Captain of the British Davis Cup team, which will play Belgium at Torquay on May 10.

Austria meets Switzerland in the first round of the Davis Cup competition on May 17.

Big Leaguers To-Be



ARMY CHAMPIONS

Three husky army athletes of the Hawaiian Division, at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, have been mustered out and given a farewell reception by their comrades before sailing for America on the transport Cambrai. Sergeant Charles McCauley (left), of Co. L, 35th Infantry, has been signed up by the Oakland, Cal., baseball club. He played on the Hawaiian Department team that won the baseball championship of the Hawaiian Territory, and played left half on the Army football team that defeated the Navy for the service championship of the territory. John Beasley and Irvin Linnet, shown with him, were members of the same teams.

Yacht Club Holds Annual Meeting, Members Look Forward To Fine Season

The Flagship "Foam," Headquarters of the Shanghai Yacht Club, was taxed to its fullest capacity on the occasion of the 55th Annual General Meeting of the Club, which took place on Tuesday evening last. It is many years since there has been so large an attendance of Members and the interest displayed augurs well for the success of the Season just commencing.

The Commodore, Mr. E. T. Byrne, presided, supported by Mr. T. Mellows, Vice-Commodore, Mr. C. E. Lintilhac, Rear-Commodore, and all the Members of the Committee.

After the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Middleton, had read the notice calling the Meeting, the Commodore addressed the members present as follows:

"The annual report has been in your hands for some time and I think you will agree with me in congratulating our worthy hon: sec. on the good work he has done in compiling such an excellent record, which leaves very little for me to say in my speech.

"Last season was most successful and the crowded closing cruise promised well for the future and you will be glad to hear the indications of increased membership give us hope for an even better 1924.

"I have to congratulate Mr. Lintilhac—our rear Commodore in the excellent way he has thought out the races, the result being that practically all of them coincided with the tides, the result being that every yacht has had a fair show; this I can assure you is by no means an easy task as it requires a great knowledge of tides and the effect that a change of wind may have on them.

"Turning to the accounts, you will see that the Foam preservation account is now a separate item but I'm afraid the balance of $332.14 is not near enough to meet the actual work needed—and I can assure you your committee view with grave concern the time, near at hand I'm afraid when our headquarters will have to be scrapped; however I hope that with an increased membership and more interest in yachting we shall be able to build up a bigger reserve this year for the rainy day in front of us.

"The new Phantom class is now completed and I tried one for the first time this afternoon and can only tell you my expectations and hopes were fully realised. Rules will be drawn up for this class that will eliminate the chances of the longer purse being used to any advantage over those who are full of sport but not full of money, and I wish again to thank those who have come forward and helped to bring the cost of this class down to a really cheap bargin.

"As you will see by the specimen moored outside, I have endeavored to make everything as simple as possible and the helmsman if he so desires can manage everything himself, although I would only recommend an expert to try it.

"As soon as the remaining five arrive here, the prospective owners will be invited to come here and draw for their boats, after which they will have to learn how to get the best out of them and I may assure you the best man will win as the boats are exactly alike.

Lowdahs.—During the winter a case came up of a lowdah leaving one boat for higher pay in another—and your committee think it is time to formulate a scale of pay, and if possible, registration, for which we might invoke the aid of the River Police; we must try by some means or other to get a decent class at a reasonable wage to man the fleet.

"The specis lowdah as we all know has the shark cold as far as rapacity is concerned, but knowing this peculiarity it's up to the owner to look out; when however we have dishonesty and incompetency combined we realise there can be a hell on earth of a very pungent nature; the only thing to do is to fire the man and hope for better luck."

The adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented was then put to the meeting and carried.

The following were elected the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year:

Commodore, Mr. E. T. Byrne.

(Continued on Page 2)

Billy Tingle Wins Over Syd Keenan In Fast 12 Round Scrap At Carlton

Victor Proves Superiority In One Of Best Bouts Yet Staged Here; Keenan Fought Gamely And Was Aggressive Throughout

By Westa

There was dancing in both ends of Louie Ladow's galloping godown last evening. In the main ball room the boiled shirts and powdered shoulder blades whirled and swirled to the music's throbs like a clam eater's appetite ebbing and flowing with the ocean's tides.

But that wasn't a marker to the dancing that went on in the dining room, where Billy Tingle and Syd Keenan climbed into an eighteen foot ring and proceeded to dance all over each other's maps, in what was undoubtedly the liveliest wham waltz ever staged in Louie's establishment. They whammed each other with everything they had in stock, through twelve three minute sessions, at the end of which the judges decided that since Billy had more skin left on his knuckles than Syd it was up to them to hand him the dish of kale seeds that had been put up as the main prize of the evening, which they accordingly did.

A LIVELY NUMBER

This wham waltz that the two boys put on was quite some number. From start to last there was more action in it than there are headaches in a bottle of bootleg gin, which recent arrivals from the good old free and equal homeland assert is a considerable number of headaches.

In the second and again in the tenth stanzas the spectators thought they detected signs on Mr. Keenan's face that indicated a wish on his part that he had not accepted an invitation to the festivities; but Syd is a deceptive cuss, for right when everybody thinks he is on the point of asking the butler for his hat and coat and walking stick and departing peacefully and politely thence he turns savagely and busts the host a few lusty smacks in the nose, which to say the least is a unique if unorthodox method of taking one's leave.

That's what he did last night. In the second round Billy whamwaltzed him against the ropes so vigorously that the said ropes heaved and strained like a fat dowager's corset strings, the while Billy's friends and adherents clamored for what is known throughout the length and breadth of the cauliflower ear industry as a kayo.

The kayo, however, was not forthcoming, for Syd, as stated, snapped out of the daze and went after Billy so earnestly that that young man had to call on his educated legs to do their stuff and do it quickly.

It was a fine, fast fight from start to last, with Syd supplying most of the aggressiveness and Billy supplying most of the punches. Speaking of punches, Billy seemed content to put over a number of little ones, while Syd proceeded on the theory that the proper caper was to cash with one big one. Billy's tactics proved superior, for while his more or less modest whacks didn't do much individual harm they were sufficiently convincing in the aggregate to win the decision for him. And as for Syd's one big punch, he had to take it home with him, as Billy evinced a disinclination to accept it that must have been, to Syd's way of thinking, most obstinate.

In the second and again in the tenth rounds Billy had Syd on the verge of what looked very much like distress. In those sessions he planted some solid thumps into Syd's face and midsection that shook him up thoroughly, and to some it seemed that if Billy had pressed a little harder in the second he might have put Syd down, if not out. However, putting young Mr. Keenan either down or out is quite some assignment, as those who have tried it will tell you if you ask them.

After last night's battle there isn't much doubt in anybody's mind that Billy is today the better boy of the two. He clearly out-boxer Syd last night, as he did on previous occasions, and while Syd seems to have slightly more dynamite in his punch he has not proved clever enough, against Tingle, to get the fuses so arranged as to bring off the explosion at the proper time. He whaled the air with some punches last night, any one of which, if it had landed on Billy's beak, would have transplanted that portion of the Tingle anatomy somewhere around on the other side of his head.

Having a punch and disposing of it are two different matters, however, as any chin busting toiler will tell you, if you ask him.

In the preliminary Benny Hertzberg knocked Joe Ching for a loop; several loops, in fact. Benny's dad had promised him a new radio set if he won his scrap, as a result of which Benny would have given Jack Dempsey himself a battle if they had met last night.

Both fights were very capably refereed by Mr. McCoy, who was assisted in the main event by Mr. H. D. Rodger and Cap't Barrett, as judges.

MR. J. L. CROMPTON SHOOTS KIANGWAN GOLF COURSE IN 71

Fine Round On Wednesday Includes Five Holes Under Par

Among the good scores made at the Kiangwan golf course recently was a fine 71 on Wednesday by Mr. J. L. Crompton. This is but one stroke over par, and Mr. Crompton was unfortunate in not getting a par 70 for the course, as his putt on the last hole went into the cup and then hopped out, causing him to take a five there. A four would have given him the 70.

Mr. Crompton was shooting great golf on Wednesday. On the round he had five birdies, seven holes in par figures, and was one stroke over par on the other six. His start was rather bad, as he required fives on both the first and second holes—holes that ordinarily are easy fours for him. He picked up these strokes, however, on the fifth and seventh, negotiating the former in 4 and the latter in 3, and as all the other holes on the outward journey were done in even figures he stood 34 at the turn.

As on the first nine he got a bad start on the first two holes coming home, taking a 5 on the tenth and a 4 on the eleventh. But he got these back on the next two holes, taking a 3 on the twelfth and a 4 on the long thirteenth. After that his only mistake was on the sugar bowl fifteenth, where he needed a four.

Mr. Crompton is one of the best players in Shanghai. He has an easy, free swing and drives a tremendous ball. His trouble has been a tendency toward wildness, but he is gradually overcoming this fault and by the time the next championship rolls around he may be counted upon as a contender for first honors. If he and Mr. Budd should come together in the final of a championship, and both were going at top speed, it would be a golf match worth going miles to see. Mr. Crompton's card Wednesday follows:

Out—5 5 3 4 4 3 3 4 3—34
In—5 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 5—37—71

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

SUNSHINE, THEY'RE SAYING THE COLONEL GET ANOTHER TEN GRAND THAT SASSY SUSIE WOULD BEAT SPARK IN THE RACE TO SAN FRANCISCO NEXT WEEK - THATS A LAUGH TO ME, BUT SUPPOSE YOU SNEAK OVER TO HIS TRAINING CAMP AND DO A SNATCH OF EAVESDROPPING - I'LL ENTERTAIN SPARK PLUG AND RUDY WHILE YOU'RE GONE
RUDY
CLICKITY CLICK CLICKITY CLICK WHOA!!
??? GWACIOUS!
SASSY SUSIE STABLES
NO ADMITTANCE PRIVATE GROUNDS
YAS SUH - YAS SUH - WIF MAH OWN EYES AH SEEN SASSY SUSIE WUN A MILE IN FO'TY SECONDS, JUMP OVAH THUTEEN BAHULS AN' NEN DO A SUMMAH SOT CLEAN OVAH DE STABLE - MISTAH GOOGLE, YO' ALL CAN KISS YO' MONEY FO' A BUM VOYAGE
OW!
A1 SANITARIUM
MAIN HALL
BUT WE HAVEN'T A SPARE ROOM IN THE BUILDING, SIR
I'M TELLING YOU A I GOT THE HEEBIE JEEBIES
OW

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

When she was a little kiddie of some eleven summers she was with George Cellier, whose classes are well known in Town. She was given the soprano lead in The Geisha and acquitted herself wonderfully well. Cellier, by the way, is a great chap in training children for these juvenile performances, and he has been instrumental in giving many fine vocalists and players to the stage.

Miss Turner pays a high tribute to her mother. She tells me that the lady is an accomplished pianist—an amateur by the way—and she not only gave our subject her first lesson on the piano but also cultivated in her daughter a love of music which has been catholic in its tastes.

When Miss Turner was only 15 years of age, and after studying for a couple of years at the Royal Academy, she won the Ross Scholarship, which entitled her to three years free tuition. So well did she take advantage of this that she won the Betjmann Gold Medal for opera and later the Worship Company of Musician's prize as the most talented student of her year. Before she left the Academy she won the A. R. C. M. and shortly afterwards she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Academy Music. The latter is a highly prized award. There are only 100 members and each must be elected. Very few women hold this coveted degree.

After leaving the Academy Miss Turner went straight into the D'Oyley Opera Company where she was in such good company as that of Henry Lytton, the famous Savoyard. I notice that he is still going strong, despite his sixty-odd years. She went through the usual Town season of Gilbert and Sullivan and then went on tour with the company. This lady has taken practically every big lead in the G. and S. repertoire, and when asked what her favorite parts were started away with "Elsie Maynard."

When war broke out she threw herself into the work of brightening up the lives of the Tommies. To do this she joined Nelson Jackson's concert party and for some months travelled from one camp to another in a motor bus. The principal camps visited were generally "Off the map" in other words they were the big camps that were situated any amount of miles from anywhere. It was during this period that Miss Turner found that she could mimic folk and sing songs of the lighter order. She found that Tommy always proved a great audience and whether she sang a classic or chortled "Oh, Doctor!" she was always in for a reception. But she couldn't help noticing that Tommy loved something funny. Local audiences know very well how funny Miss Turner can be both in her patter, mimicry and songs. She has won the hearts of all and given us any amount of delightful entertainment. She has helped us to forget that there are such things in the world as exchange, piece good, Ningpo more far, and shroffs. She has brought sunlight into the midst of dull days.

When war alarms had ceased our heroine travelled out to South Africa to play in a series of comic operas. She arrived at Jo'burg and found shots and terrorism rampant—The Rand Riots! It wasn't nice to trot about the streets, it was just possible that you would stop a stray bullet and so she and the rest of the company found it advisable to stick to the theater and rehearse for a fortnight. When they did get started they took so well that our South African brethren kept them there for about a year.

A period in "Mr. Manhatten," an occasional music hall engagement, which Miss Turner was not too keen on, and then an introduction to "Bobby" Salisbury brings this dainty player up to the present time. Playgoers know her work and like it as much as I do. This very fine musician, who is capable of scoring in anything from the sublime to the ridiculous, is still very young. There is little doubt that she will be among the stars of the first constelation before long. As "Bobby" proudly points out "All the Quaints do well."

When asked which place impressed her most in her travelling she replied "Penang." She has not played there yet but she and her fellow Quaints stopped over there a few hours and it seems that they were taken to a hill and from its summit they were able to view a picture that was finely described by Miss Turner. As to audience she has a great respect for ours. She recognises that we want the best of everything put over in the best way. She likes this attitude. She doesn't like the pack who will applaud everything. It is a great fillip to the player, she says, to find an exacting house thawing and then getting very warm. It brings out the best in the Player.

Sport and stage are closely allied and therefore it is no surprise to hear that Miss Turner revels in most kinds of sport. Her favorite game, I think, is roller skating. She isn't old enough for golf and besides she hasn't mastered the language. Lawn Bowls isn't in her line at present. When you mention swimming her eyes begin to sparkle and she tells of the fine times she had at Singapore—even without its naval base.

Yes, we are lucky to have Miss Olive Turner with us. She is an artiste, clever, versatile and attractive. She loves her work. She is full of the joy of life and, thank goodness, she couldn't be blase or spoiled by stiulation if she tried. May the best of luck attend her in her career.

* * *

The jockeys past and present of the Shanghai Race Club are having a dinner and entertainment next Thursday when they will have Mr. "Billy" Hill as their guest. Some say it is to be a farewell dinner but all hope that will only be an "au revoir." Mr. Hill has endeared himself to the race going public as much as he has endeared himself to the ponies that he rides. He is a great horseman and a sportsman in the real sense of the word. May the dinner be a merry one—I fancy it will—and may "Billy" ride to success wherever he goes.

* * *

We are losing another Billy very soon. This time it is Billy Tingle. The result of his match with Syd Keenan is not known at the time I write these notes but I am certain that win, lose or draw the clever little boxer will give a good account of himself. He is very popular here and this is due to his gentlemanly bearing, his good sportsmanship and his modesty. He must go to Australia in the very near future. Both he and Mrs. Tingle want to be among the home folk. Let me whisper why: The stork will shortly visit their home and naturally the mothers and fathers of this happy little couple want to see what the nice bird brings. But before he leaves Billy hopes to get another match—probably with the Hongkong champ. Cartlidge. More about this later.

Yacht Club Holds Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-Commodore, Mr. H. E. Middeton.

Rear-Commodore, Mr. Wm. C. Woodfield.

Committee, Messrs. O. Bersani, A. L. Blechynden, C. E. Hall, C. E. Lintilhac and J. D. McClatchie.

The Commodore then said: Gentlemen, I now beg to propose: "That in recognition of his long and invaluable services to this club Mr. T. Mellows be elected an Honorary Life Member."

This resolution is one that in a way gives me a lot of pain as it means that one of our most valued friends and members is retiring from active work in the yacht club.

Mr. Mellows has been four Vice-Commodore for many many years and has carried on his shoulders the brunt of the work of the Club. None know it more than I do. As a sportsman and a gentleman I take my hat off to him. Very few of us in his position could have kept to the path that he has trodden and I think none realise it as much as the Great Institution that he has served so long and faithfully.

Many of you probably wonder why he has never been Commodore, well Gentlemen I have suggested this to him often, but he has always declined the post on the grounds that the Club would benefit more by his remaining as Vice-Commodore. I thank you can all realise what an act of unselfishness this is and it only proves once again what a real man we have among is, how many are there who would have acted like he has.

However we are not going to lose him as I feel sure he will be on board the Foam whenever races are going on and I feel sure his advice will be at all times cherished as coming from one whose whole life has been concerned with ships from H.M.S. Caroline to yachts like the famous Haiquan.

This was seconded by Mr. A. L. Anderson, who also eulogised Mr. Mellows and his great services to the Club, remarking on the pleasure it gave him, as a past Commodore and an Honorary Life Member, to second the Resolution.

On being put to the Meeting, the Resolution was carried with acclamation and the Commodore then presented Mr. Mellows, on behalf of the Club, with a handsome framed photographic enlargement of his well-known yacht "Haikuan." Mr. Mellows suitably returned thanks for the honor done him which he said he could assure the members he very greatly appreciated.

A general discussion followed during which several suggestions were put forward by members for the consideration of the new Committee.

The Commodore announced that the "Foam" would be towed away in the course of a few days for her annual painting and overhaul, which it was estimated would take about a fortnight to complete, and that the Opening Cruise had been fixed to take place on the 18th instant.

Mr. A. L. Anderson proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Commodore and the outgoing Committee for their services to the Club for the past year. This was carried by acclamation and the meeting then terminated.

It is understood that although he has been elected Vice-Commodore in place of Mr. Mellows, Mr. H. E. Middleton will continue the duties of Hon. Secretary to the Club, combining therewith those of Hon. Treasurer in place of Mr. V. J. B. Holland, who has resigned.

Mud Larks Have Inning At Kiangwan Race Track

(Continued from Page 1)

3rd 56. Unplaced—630, 219, 377, 331, 433, 481, 8.

9.—The Citizen's Plate, 9 furlongs.

Wild Fellow, Quincey ....161—1
Mexican Money, Haimovitch 155—2
Cherry Blossom, Knoll ..152—3

Won by a head; many lengths. Time—2:18 1-5.

For win, $57.30; place 1st $7.60, 2nd $5.70, 3rd $7.60.

Cash Sweep: 1st 531, 2nd 573, 3rd 407. Unplaced—116, 629, 74, 611.

10.—The Longham Plate, 7 furlongs.

Green Chrysanthemum, Encarnacao .....145—1
Association, Haimovitch .155—2
Pole Star, Patterson ....158—3

Won by many lengths; ½ length. Time—1:55 3-5.

For win, $37.40; place 1st $12.00, 2nd $14.80, 3rd $20.40.

Cash Sweep: 1st 330, 2nd 32, 3rd 606. Unplaced—54, 273, 182, 198, 357, 258, 601.

11.—The Consolation Plate, 1½ miles.

Commanding Fellow, Dallas 147—1
Oliver Twist, Springfield .157—2
278, Heard .....152—3

Won by many lengths; ½ length. Time—3:32.

For win, $29.70; place 1st $14.10, 2nd $31.50, 3rd $17.40.

Cash Sweep: 1st 229, 2nd 169, 3rd 110. Unplaced—53, 205, 493, 450, 397, 385, 118, 123, 103.

Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1924

First Day, To-morrow, Monday, 5th May

There will be eleven Races—

The Griffins Plate—3rd Race

The Tiffin Interval Will Be After The Third Race

The Races will commence punctually at 11.30 a.m.
The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m.

Children will not be Admitted

Race Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure may be obtained at the Public Entrance Gate, No. 14 Mohawk Road, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Prices:—For the 4 days $6 each—For single day $2 each

Tiffins, Teas and Refreshments will be Served at the Course

For Members..... in the Grand Stand.
For Guests .....in the Guests' Tiffin Room.
For the Public ....in the Public Refreshment Rooms.

All Badges and Tickets Must Be Worn Visibly.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Has A Variable Climate

For the RACES you may require a RAINCOAT or a STRAW HAT, we can also supply new "HANDCRAFT" SHIRTS, New ties and socks.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 Nanking Road — Mens Wear Specialists

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Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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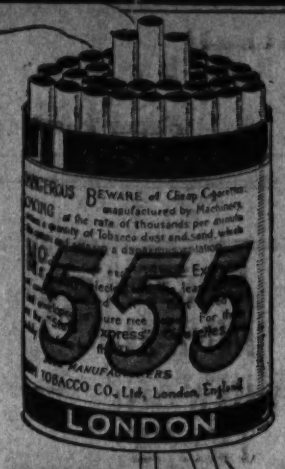
Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

Your smoker's cough will vanish if you smoke hand-made free from dust



555

STATE EXPRESS

Virginia

CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON

Notice

The Management begs to announce that the I.S.S. Monogram Competition is now finally closed.

The results will be published a week from to-day.

International Savings Society

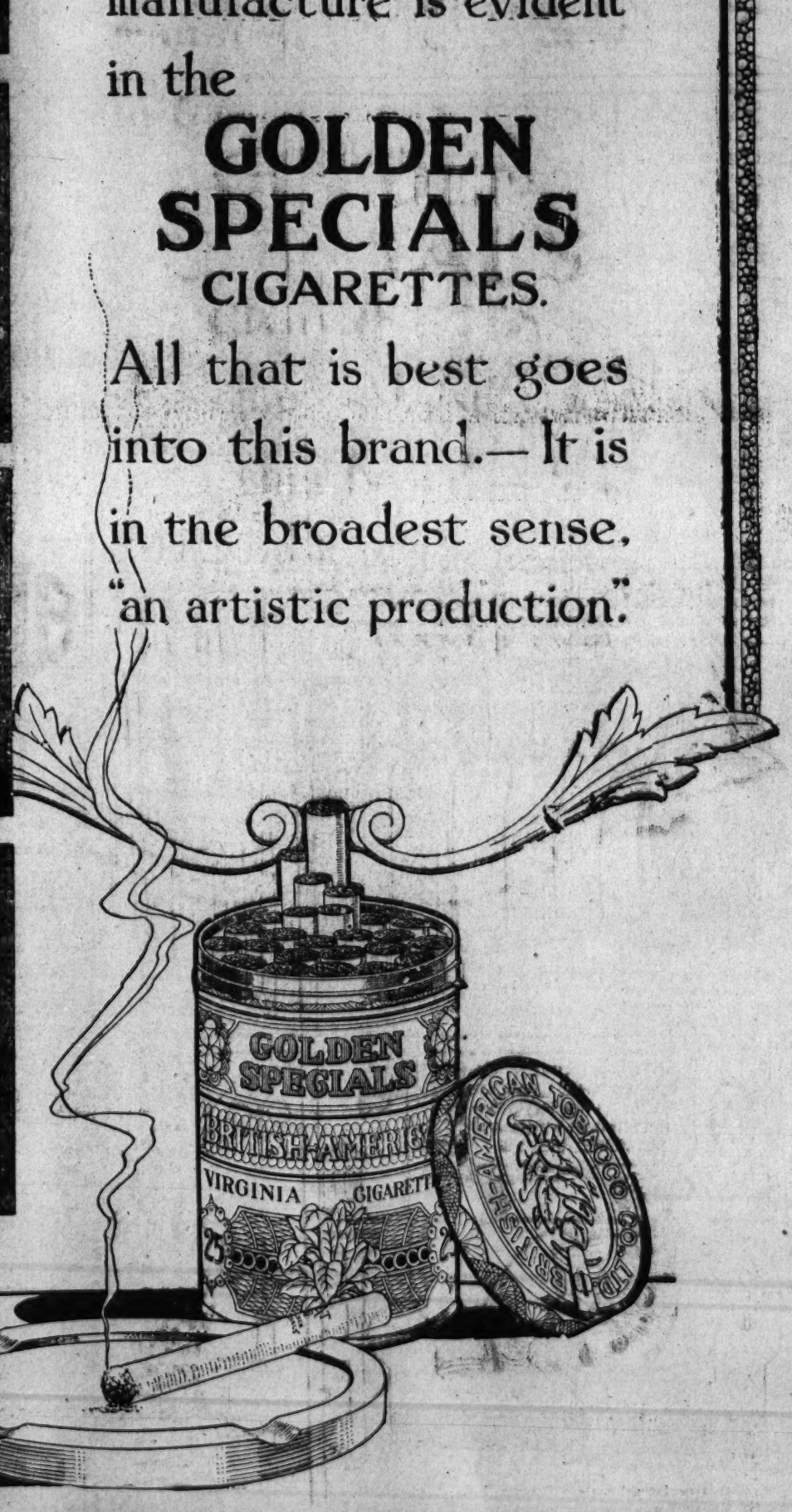
7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

ART,——

as applied to Cigarette manufacture is evident in the

GOLDEN SPECIALS
CIGARETTES.

All that is best goes into this brand.—It is in the broadest sense, "an artistic production."



MADE IN ENGLAND.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office

JUST THINK-DADDY-IF WE WEREN'T RICH WE COULDN'T HAVE THIS PIANO!

TRUE! BEIN' RICH HAS IT'S DRAW-BACKS!

MAGGIE-KIN I GO TO THE BOTTLE WASHERS BALL TONIGHT? ALL THE BOYS WILL BE THERE!

GO UP AND GET DRESSED-R.R. DE SMEAR-THE FAMOUS POET IS CALLING ON US TONIGHT AND I WANT YOU TO GET SOME TIPS ON LITERATURE!

1

AH! MY DEAR LADY-YOU LOOK LIKE THE PRINCESS IN A FAIRY TALE-

OH! MR. DE SMEAR-YOU'RE SUCH A JOLLIER-

HOW KIN A MAN LIE LIKE THAT AN' LIVE?

2

YA-AS: AS BYRON SAYS "THE GLORIOUS MOON SHINES ON THE FRIENDLESS WORLD:

I WONDER WHAT BRYAN WOULD SAY-

HOW WONDERFUL!

3

AND TO QUOTE BYRON AGAIN, MY FAVORITE POET-"OH LOVE! OH LIFE!

GLORIOUS!

4

WELL-DEAR LADY-I MUST BE GOING-I HAVE A POETRY RECITAL AT THE LADIES CLUB AT NINE O'CLOCK!

OH. MUST YOU GO?

R-R!!

5

IDEA!

6

MAGGIE-I'M STUCK ON THAT GUY-I'M GOIN' DOWN TO THE LIBRARY AND GET A BOOK OF THEM POEMS!

THAT'S THE MOST SENSIBLE THING YOU EVER SAID!

7

BRING ME BACK A QUART OF VANILLA ICE CREAM-TOO!

THAT'S EASY!

8

IT'S TOO BAD I HAVEN'T TIME TO STOP IN THE LIBRARY-BUT I'M LATE FOR THE BALL NOW!

9

HE CERTAINLY CAN'T BE IN THE LIBRARY TILL THIS HOUR--- I THINK I KNOW WHERE HE IS

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10

AND I'M GOING TO FIND OUT!

BOTTLE WASHERS' BALL TONIGHT ADMISSION

11

HE'S RAVING! HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT SOON-IT ALWAYS COMES FROM BEING HIT ON THE HEAD!

OH! LIFE! OH! LOVE! OH! MOON! OH! MAGGIE! OH! DINTY MOORE!

GEO MCMANUS 4-13

12